BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

"Let us See to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and b the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—[A. LINCOLN.]

W. W. BROWN, A. B. HUTCHISON. } EDITORS.

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OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION & ADVERTISING.

The "BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN" is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO.,

at the following rates:

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Six Months,.....".....".....$1.00
Three Months,".....".....".....50
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It is Republican in politics—devoted to the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mining interests of Central Pennsylvania.

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LODGES.

Bellefonte Masonic Lodge, No 268, meets on Tuesday evening of or before the Full Moon.

Lafayette Masonic Council, No. 18, meets first Monday.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, Masons, meets second Friday of each month.

I. O. O. F. Centre Lodge, No. 153, meets every Thurday evening at their Hall, Bush's Aarcade.

For the conferring of Degrees the 1st Saturday evening of each month.

For Degree of Rebecca, second Saturday of every month.

I. O. G. T.—This Lodge every Monday evening.

Bellefonte Church Directory.

Presbyterian church, Spring St., services at at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m; Rev. Alfred Yeomans, Pastor. This congregation are now erecting a new church, in consequence of which the regular religious services will be held in the Court House until further notice.

Methodist Episcopal Church, High St., services 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday night. Rev. H. C. Pardoe, pastor.

St. John's Episcopal Church, High St., services at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Byron McGann, pastor.

Lutheran Church, Linn St., no pastor at present

German Reformed Church, Linn St., services 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Mr. Kelly, pastor.

Catholic Church, Bishop St; services 10½ a. m., and 3 p. m. Rev. Mr. McGovern, pastor.

United Brethren Church, High Street, west side of creek; services——

African M, E. Church, west side of creek; services at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Isaac Pinwell, pastor.

DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES.

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Vice-President, pro tem.—Benj. F. Wade.
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Secretary of Treasury—Hugh McCullough.
Secretary of War—J. M. Schofield.
Secretary of Navy—Gideon Wells.
Secretary of Interior—O. H. Browning.
Postmaster-General—A. L. Randall.
Attorney-General—Wm. M. Evarts.

STATE.

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Sec'y of Commonwealth—Frank Jordan.
Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth—Isaac B. Gara.
Auditor-General—John F. Hartranft.
Surveyor-General—Jacob M. Campbell.
Treasurer—W. W. Irwin.
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Sup't of Soldier's Orphan Schools—Geo. F. McFarland.

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Associates—John Hosterman, William Allison.
Prothonotary—James H. Lipton.
Register & Recorder—J. P. Gephart.
Sheriff—D. Z. Kline.
Dep'ty Sheriff—D. Woodring.
Dist. Att'y—H. Y. Stitzer.
Treasurer—A. C. Geary.
Commissioners—Wm. Keller, Wm. Furey, John Bing.
Clerk—John Moran.

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" Amos Mallen.
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" S. M. Irwin, *Clerk.*
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" A. S. Valentine,
" Jas. H. McClure,
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" John Irwin, Jr.,
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" Geo. A. Bayard,
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" S. T. Shugart,
" D. M. Butz,
" Dan'l McGinley.

BELLEFONTE MEAT MARKET
BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE PA.

The oldest Meat Market in Bellefonte.—Choice meat of all kinds always on hand.
ja6'69.17. B. V. BLACK.

Select Poetry.

"GOOD-BY, OLD ARM!" A Hospital Incident.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

The knife was still—the surgeon bore
The shattered arm away;
Upon his bed, in painless sleep,
The noble hero lay.
He woke, but saw the vacant place
Where limb of his had lain,
Then faintly spoke: "O let me see
My strong right arm again!

"Good-by, old arm!" the soldier said,
As he clasped the fingers cold;
And down his pale but manly cheeks
The tear-drops gently rolled;
"My strong right arm, no deed of yours
Now gives me cause to sigh;
But, it's hard to part such trusty friends—
Good-by, old arm! good-by!

"You've served me well these many years,
In sunlight and in shade;
But, comrade, we have done with war—
Let dreams of glory fade.
You'll never more my saber swing
In battle fierce and hot;
You'll never bear another flag,
Or fire another shot.

"I do not mourn to lose you now,
For home and native land;
Oh! proud am I to give my mite
For freedom pure and grand!
Thank God! no selfish thought is mine,
While here I bleeding lie,
Bear, bear it tenderly away—
Good-by, old arm! good by!"

—*U. S. Service Magazine.*

From The Irish Republic.

THE WIDOW'S DREAM.

BY MRS. RICHARD C. KENDALL.

I had a dream, a mad'ning dream,
About the witching midnight hour;
A husband, children, home, the theme—
It was a dream of wondrous power:
To worthless, drunken, brutal churl,
I gave my home, my all of joy.
What do you think of that, my girl?
What do you think of that my boy?

My husband fell in Freedom's cause,
A gallant soldier, brave and true:
And I forgetting honor's laws,
And fealty to his memory due,
Before the swine had cast my pearl,
For them to trample, crush, destroy.
What do you think of that, my girl?
What do you think of that, my boy?

Two darling children, bright and fair
As God to mother ever gave,
I sold to want, abuse, despair;
Myself I sold a hopeless slave.
No more for them the cheerful whirl
Of pleasure, or the wished-for toy.
What do you think of that, my girl?
What do you think of that, my boy?

While anguish thrilled my wretched heart,
From Heaven dawned a radiant beam—
I woke with torrer's painful smart,
And thanked my God 'twas but a dream.
Not for the wealth of duke or earl
Would I your happiness destroy,
My loving, fair-haired, angel girl—
My noble, handsome, darling boy.

Miscellany.

A FRENCH WILL STORY.

"Is she dead, then?"

"Yes, madame," replied the gentleman in brown coat and short breeches.

"And her will?"

"Is going to be opened here immediately by her solicitor."

"Shall we inherit anything?"

"It must be supposed so; we have a claim."

"Who is the miserably dressed personage who intrudes herself here?

"Oh, she?" said the little man sneeringly, "she won't have much in the will. She is sister to the deceased."

"What, that Anne, who wedded a man of nothing, an officer?"

"Precisely so."

"She must have no small amount of impudence to present herself here before a respectable family."

"The more so, as sister Egerie, of noble birth, has never forgiven her that *mesalliance.*"

Anne moved this time across the room in which the family of the deceased was assembled. She was pale, her fine black eyes were filled with precocious wrinkle.

"What do you come here for?" said, with great haughtiness, Madame de Villeboys, the lady who, a moment before, had been interrogating the little man who had inherited with her.

"Madame," the poor lady replied with humility, "I do not come here to claim a part of what does not belong to me; I come solely to see M. Dubois, my sister's solicitor, to inquire if she spoke of me in her last hours."

"What! do you think people busy themselves about you?" arrogantly observed Madame de Villeboys; "the disgrace of this great house—you wedded a man of nothing, a sailor of Bonaparte's."

"Madame, my husband, though a child of the people, was a brave soldier, and what is better, an honest man," observed Anne.

At this moment a venerable personage, the notary, Dubois, made his appearance.

"Cease," said he, "to reproach Anne with a union which her sister has long forgiven her. Anne loved a brave, generous and good man, who had no other crime to reproach himself with than poverty and the obscurity of his name. Nevertheless, had he lived, if his family had known him as well as I knew him—this old friend—Anne would be at this time happy and respected."

"But why is this woman here?"

"Because it is her place to be here," replied the notary, gravely; "I myself requested her to attend."

M. Duboise then proceeded to open the will.

"I, being sound in mind and heart, Egerie de Damening, retired as a boarder in the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, dictate the following wishes as the expression of my formal desire and principal clause of my testament:

"After my decease there will be found two hundred thousand francs in money at my notary's, besides jewelry, clothes furniture, and also a chateau worth two hundred thousand francs.

"In the convent, where I have been residing, there will only be found my book, 'Heures de la Vierge,' holy volume, which remains as it was when I took it with me at the time of the emigration. I desire that these objects be divided into three lots.

"The first lot, the two hundred thousand francs.

"The second lot, the chateau, furniture and jewels.

"The third lot, my book, Heures de la Virge."

"I have pardoned my sister Anne the grief she has caused to us, and I would have comforted her in her sorrows if I had known sooner of her return to France. I compromise her in my will.

"Madame de Villeboys, my beloved cousin, shall have the first choice.

"M. Vatry, my brother-in-law, shall have the second choice:"

"Anne will take the remaining lot."

"Ah! ah!" said Vatry, "sister Egerie was a good one; that was rather clever on her part."

"Anne will only have the prayer book," exclaimed Madame de Villeboys, laughing. The notary interrupted her jocularly.

"Madame," said he, "which lot do you choose?"

"The two hundred thousand francs in money."

"Have you fully made up your mind?"

"Perfectly so."

The man of law, addressing himself to the good feelings of the lady, said:—"Madame you are rich, and Anne has nothing. Could you not leave this lot, and take the book of prayers, which the eccentricity of the deceased has placed on a par with the other lots."

"You must be joking, Mr. Dubois?" exclaimed Madame de Villeboys, "you must really be verry dull not to see the intention of sister Egerie in all this.—Our honored cousin foresaw full well that her book of prayers would fall to the lot of Anne, who has the last choice."

"And what do you conclude from that?"

"I conclude that she intends to intimate to her sister that repentence and prayer were the only help she had to expect in this world."

As she finished these words, Madame de Villeboys made a definite selection of the ready money for her share. Monsieur Vatry, as may be easily imagined, selected the chateau, furniture and jewels as his lot."

"Monsieur Vatry," said M. Doubois to that gentleman, "even suppose it had been the intention of the deceased to punish her sister, it would be noble on your part, millionaire as you are, to give at least a portion of yours to Anne, who wants it so much."

"Thanks for your advice, dear sir," replied Vatry. "The mansion is situated on the very confines of my woods and suits me admirably, all the more so that it is already furnished. As to the jewels of sister Egerie, they are reminiscences which she ought never to part with."

"Since it is so," said the notary, "my poor Madame Anne, here's a prayer book that remains to you."

"Anne, attended by her son, a handsome boy, with blue eyes, took her sister's old prayer book, and making him kiss it after her, she said:

"Hector, kiss this book, which belonged to your poor aunt, who is dead, but who would have loved you well had she known you. When you have learned to read you will pray to heaven to make you wise and good; and happier than your unfortunate mother."

The eyes of those who were present were filled with tears, notwithstanding their efforts to preserve a feeling of indifference.

The child embraced the old prayer book with boyish fervor, and opening it exclaimed:

"Oh! mamma, look, what pretty pictures."

"Indeed!" said the mother, happy in the gladness of her boy.

"Yes. The good Virgin in a red dress, holding the Infant in her arms. But why, mamma, has silk paper been put upon the pictures?"

"So that they might not be injured my dear!"

"But, mamma, why are there ten silk papers to each engraving?"

The mother looked, and uttering a sudden shriek, she fell into the arms of M. Dubois, the notary, who, addressing those present, said:

"Leave her alone; it won't be much; people don't die of these shocks. As for you, little one," addressing Hector, give me that prayer book, you will tear the engravings."

The inheritors withdrew, making various conjectures as to the cause of Anne's sudden illness, and the interest which the notary took in her. A month afterwards they met Anne and her son exceedingly well, but not extravagantly, dressed, taking an airing in a two-horse chariot. This led them to make inquiries, and they learned that Madame Anne had recently purchased a mansion for one hundred thousand francs, and was giving a first rate education to her son. The news came like a thunderbolt upon them. Madame de Villeboys and M. Vatry hastened to the notary for explanations. The good Dubois was working at his desk.

"Perhaps we are disturbing you," said the arrogant lady,

"No matter, I was in the act of settling a purchase in the state funds for Madame Anne."

"What! after purchasing a house and equipage has she still money to invest?"

"Undoubtedly so."

"But where did the money come from?"

"What! did you not see?"

"When?"

"When she shrieked on seeking what the prayer book contained which she inherited."

"We observed nothing."

"Oh! I thought you saw it," said the sarcastic notary. "That prayer book contained sixty engravings, and each engraving was covered by ten notes of a thousand franks each."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Vatry, thunderstruck.

"If I had only known it!" shouted Madame de Villeboys.

"You had your choice," added the notary, "I, myself, urged you to take the prayer book, but you refused."

"But who could expect to find a fortune in a breviary?"

The two baffled egotists withdrew, their hearts swollen with passionate envy.

Madame Anne is still in Paris. If you pass by the Rue Lafitte on a fine summer evening, you will see a charming picture on the first floor, illuminated by the reflection of wax lights.

A lady who has joined the two hands of her son, a fair child of scarce six years of age, in prayer before an old book of "Heures de la Vierge," and for which a case of gold has been made.

"Pray for me," said the mother.

"And for what else," inquired the child.

"For your father; your dear father, who perished without knowing you, without being able to love you."

"Must I pray to the saints, my mother?"

"Yes, my child, and do not forget a saint who watches from Heaven, and smiles upon us from above the clouds."

"What is the name of that saint, mamma!"

The woman, then watering the child's head with her tears, answers:

"Her name is—Sister Egerie."

HOW TO RAISE TWENTY DOLLARS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.—A Preacher in a frontier settlement had been collecting money for some church object. There were still some twenty dollars wanting, and after vain efforts to make up the deficiency, he plainly intimated, as he locked the church door one day after service, that he intended to have that said twenty dollars before any of them left the house. At the same time he set the example by tossing $5 on the table. Another put down a dollar, another a quarter of a dollar a fourth, half a dollar, and so on. The parson read out every now and then the state of the funds: "Thar's seven and a half my friends." "Thar's nine and a quarter." "Ten and six bits are all that are in the hat, friends and Christian brethren." Slowly it mounted up. "Twelve and a half." "fourteen." "Fifteen." "Sixteen and three bits," and so on until it stuck at $19.50. "It only wants fifty cents, friends, to make up the amount. Will nobody make it up?" Everybody had subscribed, and not a cent more was forthcoming. Silence reigned, and how long it might have lasted was difficult to say, had not a half dollar been tossed through the open window, and explanatory voice shouted. "Here pastor, there's yer money; let out my gal, I'm tired of waitin on her!"

MARRYING DRUNKARDS.—Young ladies or more elderly women, who contemplate marrying at all, as most ladies do, ought to reflect seriously that in forming family relations, that drinking habit must be excluded, or misery, shame and disgrace are inevitable. We feel no hesitancy in warning young women, whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, never to accept for a husband any man who drinks ardent spirits, however moderately. And, in the expressive language of another, we warn all men addicted to the vile habit of drinking to excess, or even in moderation, that, in proposing marriage to a lady properly informed, he insults her. The promise of such a man to love, protect, cherish and keep her in sickness and in health is solemn mockery; it is a fraud of the meanest kind, practiced on an unsuspecting, confiding, and innocent female. May heaven save the rising generation of females from that worst of all degradations, a drunken husband.

A girl of the period comments thus on Mormonism: "How absurd—four or five women for one man; when the fact is, each woman, in these times, ought to have four or five husbands. It would take about that number to support her decently."

A young lady astonished a Cleveland dry goods clerk, recently, by asking for "three yards of Grecian Bend."

What a Colored Man Thinks of Gen. Grant.

Rev. James Lynch, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made a speech at a large Republican meeting assembled at Yazoo city, Miss., November 14, to celebrate the election of Grant, and expressed, among other things, the following opinion:

"The joy manifested by the colored people of our State, in view of the election of Grant, is indescribable. It breaks forth in singing and praying, as well as in constant conversation. The effect on the whites, who were almost unanimous in their support of Seymour, is marvelous. Indeed, so far as they are concerned, the election of Grant was like the voice of the Saviour saying, 'Peace be still,' changing a raging, destructive storm to a gentle calm. The hand of Divine Providence is seen in the election of General Grant, which is nothing more or less than that a majority in this nation flings to the breeze a sacred banner on which is inscribed 'Equal rights for all men.' Whether General Grant shall lead the progressive, elevated sentiment of the nation or not, his election is a triumph, inasmuch as the issue which he was elected was civil and political equality for the colored man, all other issues in the canvass were but as the rivers to the ocean. But Grant will sustain the expectations of the friends of human rights; not because of any special sympathy for the colored race; not because Radical leaders will control him, for the man who made, in time of war, one of the most important military movements known to history against the advice of Generals Sherman, Howard, Logan and Thomas, will not be trammelled by advisers in administering the affairs of government in times of peace. Our faith in general Grant comes from the inexorable logic by which he is governed. His reasoning powers, rising in the sublimity of genius, control his acts; and as he has taken for his basis the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the declaration of Independence, he will work out as far as it is his duty the legitimate results thereof.—General Grant will push forward in the solution of what appears to be political problems, just as the mathematician does in geometry, recognizing correct principles, regardless of results. If he did less than this, he would be the merest pigmy that ever sat in the White House, far in this lies the secret of his power that has made him the wonder of the age. His military career, ablaze with the triumph of successive victories, sustains the view of his character.

SUCCESSFUL SEARCH.—Mr. L——affronted his wife, who, to punish him resolved to act dumb whenever he was present; and so well did she maintain her resolution, that nearly a weak passed away, during which not a word did she utter in his presence. She performed her household duties as usual, but speak she would not. He tried to coax her out of her whim, but in vain. At last he tried the following plan to overcome her resolution, by working on her curiosity the most ungovernable of female propensities. Returning one evening from his employment, his lady sat there as usual, mute. He immediately commenced a vigorous search throughout the room. The closet was examined, the bed-room drawers, boxes, shelves; everything that could be thought of was overhauled. His wife was struck with astonishment at his unaccountable behavior; and as he proceeded in his search, she became nervously anxious to find out what he was looking for. What could it be? She looked in his face, to glean, if possible, from his expression, the object of his search but no go, he was as a judge. He lifted the edge of the carpet, looked under the table cover, and finally approached her chair, looking under it, and even went so far as to brush her dress partially aside, as if what he sought might be there. She could stand it no longer. She burst out—"Bob, what are you looking for? He smiled and answered—"Your tongue, and I have found it.

DRINKING.—Within twenty-five years we have buried three generations of young men, who went to early graves through the baleful influence of brandy and whisky. Some of these young men gave promise of great usefulness—some were extraordinarily brilliant—some were the hope and pride of their families. But brandy and whisky were too much for them, and down they went headlong among the dead men. Happily, whisky is being voted a vulgar tipple and when the present race of drunkards has gone the way of all drunkards, the new generation now coming on the stage will discard it altogether. Whiskey and brandy may be taken as medicine, but they are pernicious; as beverage—dreadful.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—Two gardiners had their crops of peas killed by the frost, one of whom, who had fretted greatly and grumbled at the loss, visiting his neighbor some time after, was atonished to see another fine growing, and inquired how it could be.

"These are what I sowed while you were fretting," was the reply,

"Why, don't you fret?"

"Yes, but I put it off till I have repaired the mischief."

"Why, then there's no need to fret at all."

"True, that's the reason I put it off."

A poor woman can see more sympathy in a sixpence than in a stream of tears.

From The Irish Republic.

Labor and Capital.

Labor and Capital are the two giants whose battle for supremacy shakes the world. The fight of ages, that embraced so many diverging interests, is fast becoming reduced to the single fight of Capital and Labor. It is but the last remnant of one of those barbarous contests which a blind despotic past handed down, and which a growing civilization kept incessantly pruning, until there is nothing left to throw its factious front between mankind and perfect happiness but this embittered and dying struggle between Labor and Capital.

Now, this antagonism between Labor and Capital is mere madness. The death of one would be the destruction of the other. When Labor aims an unfair blow at Capital, the blow recoils on itself.—When capital seeks to crush Labor, it is merely paving its own way to destruction. Instead, therefore, of these two giants glaring at each other in this Republic, and each seeking the destruction of the other, like two gladiators in a Roman arena, they should unbend their scowling brows, tear all malice from their hearts, and rush into each other's arms like brothers, as they are. The greatness of this Repnblic, the happiness of the people, depend on the good fellowship that exists between Capital and Labor.

In Europe the laborer is a mere serf—aristocracy, the master. There, Capital is the tyrant. It starves the children, pollutes the daughters, brutalizes the sons, writes premature decay and sorrow on the mother's face and breaks the heart of the father. There, Labor can only hate Capital, and misery is its justification. Society in Europe, manger all its glitter and gloss, is leprous. Its cheeks are painted with court rouge, its eyes glowing with criminal passion, laughter trickles from its lips, but the body is misery and death. A few enjoy life in its most plethoric richness, but the many are shut out from God's sunshine by the upas of aristocracy:

But there will be a great upheaval of the human sea. Already the putrid waters are being agitated, and the storm of Revolution that will purify and equalize will follow in good time. Then Labor, no doubt, will have its mad revenge, not taking into consideration that Capital, or aristocracy, was but obeying some unseen power in pressing men down, that they might be forced to rise—for men will not rise unless by oppression—but, acting from the small spirit of revenge, rush into the extreme. From slave to tyrant.

In America, the scales are justly balanced. Labor and Capital are of equal weight. Where either side overbalances the other, it is but a return to the oppressive systems of the older nations, that are rotten with corruption and dying for their sins.

In America, Labor and Capital should go hand in hand. The interest of one must be the interest of the other. The decay of one, the stagnation of the other.

It is our sincere belief, that all the misunderstanding between Labor and Capital here is owing to foreign agencies and influences. As the cultivation of sympathetic relations, between the man who has money to give for labor and the man who has labor to give in return for money, is of the first importance to every household in the land, it is well to investigate the causes of the misunderstanding that exists in this Republic between Capital and Labor, and ascertain why the supporters of both are forming into hostile camps to fight it out.

Demand is the regulator of the labor market. Capital is more independent than Labor. It is the army in the citadel, well garrisoned and provisioned; while Labor without raves and wastes its strength against the stronghold of Capital. As society is constituted, and as it is likely to be for years, Capital is, and will continue to be, the elder brother, and, to a certain extent, Labor will live on his bounty. Thus we see how Capital is victor in every "strike." The capitalist can afford to stop his mills or mines for six months without having his children cry for bread. The laborer, on the other hand, is growing weaker every day he remains idle. His "enemy" holds the bread of life, and when his children and wife look hungry into his face, Labor must submit.

We recommend to the laborer, then, and especially to our countrymen, who are, from the nature of circumstances, more dependent on Capital than any other people in this Republic, to weigh well the relations between Capital and Labor, and do their duty to themselves and the nation by equalizing and conciliating forces that are now in hostility. The Labor movements have been worked to a great extent for the last few years.—Every trade is partly organized. Every city, town and village have thir societies.

This is just. "Self-preservation is the first law." But is it self-preservation to antagonize or paralyze the very power whose healthy existence is necessary to our own existence, and without which Labor would be a mere machine whose fires were quenched, whose works were eaten up with the rust of idleness.

We would particularly admonish our countrymen to be on their guard. The Irish are a nation of working-men. They are high-spirited and consider it dishonorable to appear even on good terms with ther employers. In fact, they consider the capitalist their enemy. They are first in strikes and last to yield. The consequence is, that they are the sufferers on all occasions.

In mills, mines, railroads, shops, etc., it is fair to estimate the Irish at fifty per cent. Some eloquent president or secretary from some society excites a certain factory or mine to strike. It is agreed on by the workmen, and "no sooner said than done." The factory is struck. The Irish are the most independent and outspoken. The capitalists shut the mills, send to the next glutted market for Labor, bring enough of men to fill their contracts. Weeks pass, and the old workmen are getting tired of being idle. The flour barrel is runing low.—Everything is going out, and nothing coming in. The ocean under such circumstances, would dry up in time, and it takes only a few weeks to empty the barrel of flour. The old hands one by one sneak back to work, glad to be taken.—The Irishman hold out. It is the spirit of our people. The end of it is, the employers, finding they can get along without them, and feeling hot against them for their foremost place in the strike, will not receive them back on any terms. Off they go, while their places are filled by Germans, English, Scotch, etc.

We have seen this thing a hundred times, and we have often felt convinced that some cunning enemies of our people have fomented strikes, in order to get them out of their jobs, and get others in their places, and also to create a feeling of animosity between the American capitalists and the Irish workingmen.

The Irish constitute, perhaps, seventy-five per cent, in the Trades Unions. *By whom are the Trades Unions directed?*—Who are the national directors? Who are the local directors? We have looked into this question and are thoroughly convinced that the National Labor movement is *directed from England.* We warn our people to be on their guard, and to go no further than others in arraying themselves against Capital. We do not discourage Trades Unions. On the contrary, we think them necessary, for many reasons. But we want the American Labor movement to be directed in an American spirit, and by men who feel in sympathy with this Republic.

KUKLUX VIOLENCE.

From the Memphis Post, Dec. 3.]

The condition of affairs in the northern part of this county demands the immediate attention of the authorities.—The Kuklux in that quarter are, if possible, more fiendish than ever. Since the election one D. Harrell killed a strange colored man, cut the body open in the most brutal manner, tied weights to it to sink it into Hatchie river. In wading in to place it into deeper water, Harrell caught cold and has since died of the pneumonia. On Saturday last some Kuklux watched for colored men out hunting, and waiting till they had discharged all their shots, rushed upon them with drawn pistols and robbed them of their arms.

On Saturday night, after midnight, a gang broke in the door of Nat Jordan, a colored man working at Crenshaw's seized him, tied his arms and legs, and gave him one hundred and fifty lashes. They then called at Ruleman's place, and finding a colored man in, took his gun and destroyed it. At Tom Armor's place they seized a colored man named Alfred McCallum, and gave him a most cruel beating. The same gang was out again on Monday night, and seized two colored men, Alfred Holmes, at the Gladden place, and Jonas Holmes, at the Bateman place, and nothing has been heard of them since. They have undoubtedly been murdered in cold blood.

We have been thus particular, that the authorities might have no excuse for passing these bloody outrages in idleness and indifference. The colored people of that section of the county are fast coming to the conclusion that they must either leave or organize in their own defence. If there are any officers of the law to whom these suffering and helpless people can look for protection, we beg them to put down this lawlessness before it assumes more formidable proportions.

TOBACCO—*By Fanny Fern.*—"*I hate tobacco.* I am a clean creature, and it smells bad. Smells bad is a mild word; but I use it, being a woman. I deny your right to smell bad in my presence, or the presence of our clean sisterhood. I deny your right to poison the air of our parlors, or our bed-room, with your breath or your tobacco-saturated clothing, even though you *may* be our husbands. Terrible creature! I think I hear you say I am glad you are not my wife. So am I. How would you like it, had you arranged your parlor with dainty fingers, and were rejoicing in the sweet-scented mignonette and violets, and heliotrope, in the pretty vase on your table forgetting, in your happiness, that Bridget and Biddy had vexed your soul the greater part of the day—and in your nicely-cushioned chair, were resting your spirits even more than your body, to have a man enter with that detestable bar room odor, and spoil it all? Or worse, light a pipe in your very presence, and puff away as if it were the heaven to you which it appears to be to him.

A lady who had refused to give, after hearing a charity sermon, had her pocket picked as she was leaving the church. "On making the discovery, she said; "God could not find the way to my pocket, but the devil did."

Truman Smith, of Connecticut, has proposed a new way to pay off the public debt. "Put a tax on words," he says, "and the New York Court of Appeals will pay it in less than four years.

The Number Seven.

This number is freqently used in the Bible On the 7th day God ended his work, the 7th month Noah's ark touched the ground, and in 7 days a dove was sent out.

Abrahan pleaded 7 times for Sodom, Jacob erved 7 years for Rachel, mourned 7 days for Joseph, and was pursued a 7 day's journey by Laban.

A plenty of 7 years, and a famine of 7 years were foretold in Pharoah's dream, by 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and 7 years of full and 7 ears of blasted corn.

On the 7th day of the 7th month the children of Israel fasted 7 days, and remained 7 days in tents.

Every 7 years the land rested; every 7th year all bondmen were free, and the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jericho, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; and on the 7th day they surrounded the walls 7 times; and at the 7th round the wall fell.

Solomon was 7 years building the temple, and feasted 7 days at the dedication.

In the tabernacle were 7 lamps, and the golden candlestick had 7 branches. Naman washed 7 times in the Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams in atonement.

Our Saviour spoke 7 time from the cross on which he hung 7 hours, and after his resurrection appeared 7 times.

In the Lord's prayer are 7 petitions containing 7 times 7 words.

In the Revelations we read of 7 churches 7 candlesticks, 7 stars, 7 trumpets, 7 plagues, 7 thunders, 7 veils, 7 angles, and a 7 headed monster.

Spunky Sally Ann.

The Stanford Advocate contains the following spirited advertisement:

TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas, my husband Edward H. Jones, has falsely advertised that I have left his bed and board, and that he will pay no debts of my contracting, &c., this is to inform the public that the aforesaid Edward H, Jones, has neither bed nor board for me to leave, he having been living at the expense of my father—and further under, pretence of procuring money to pay his way to Birmingham, Conn., he borrowed a dollar of my father, and with that paid for this lying advertisement against me, and even after that dastardly act, he took all the money I had, and borrowed every cent in my mothers possession and left the town.

For the past three months he has been kept from nakedness and starvation by the exertions of myself and relatives, he squandered an dissipation all the money his inborn laziness would allow him to earn.

The scamp need not have advertised that he would pay no debts of my contracting for the public well know that he would not pay even his own.

He is a lazy, ungrateful, loafing scoundrel—not content with living at the expense of my relatives and borrowing their money he publishes an outrageous lie. His bed and board! indeed—if left to himself, his bed would be nothing but a BOARD, any I should not be much surprised if the bed he dies in were made of boards with a strong cross-beam everhead

SARAH A. JONES.

Of President Lincoln, Thaddeus Stevens said:—"He was eminently a frank man. He once rated me soundly for a speech I made on the conduct of the war, saying I was too fast, and would ruin all. I, of course, thought him too slow, and we had a pretty hot discussion. About a year later he sent for me, and I went to him. It was a hot day, and he was lying about on sofas and chairs, in a disjointed way he had. I knew him by the fragments, and so was able to reconstruct him. "Mr. Stevens," he said, "I have just been reading a speech of yours," "I am flattered, Mr. President," "but I am not aware that I have made any speech lately." "I know it," he answred, "but this is a speech you made last year—the one I scolded you about, you remember?" "Oh, yes. Mr. President," said I, "one don't easily forget your scoldings. I remember perfectly." "Well, Mr. Stevens, you were right and I was wrong."

UNRAVELLING.—A man coming home late one night, a little more than "half seas over," feeling thirsty, procured a glass of water and drank it. In doing so, he swallowed a small ball of silk that lay in the bottom of the tumbler, the end catching in his teeth. Feeling something in his mouth, and not knowing what it was, he began pulling at the end, and, the little ball unrolling, he soon had several feet in his hands, and still no end, apparently. Terrified, he shouted, at the top of his voice, "Wife! wife! come here! I'm unravelling!"

An Illinois paper contains the following undertaker's advertisement, which is a novelty in that class of literature:

"This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not."

Undertaking in all its branches—Ready made coffins—Good Hearse in attendance.

("Lay on MacDuff!")
(Opposite the hay scales.)
JOHN SMITH.

A lawyer on his death bed willed all his property to a lunatic asylum, stating as his reason for so doing that he wished his property to return to the liberal class of people that had patronized him.

WHAT a comedy of grief is that performed by sympathetic undertakers! their motto should be, "Hearse and Rehearse.

Bellefonte Republican.

W. W. BROWN, A. B. HUTCHISON, } EDITORS.

Terms, $2 per Annum, in Advance.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wednesday Morning, Jannary 6, 1869.

To the Public.

In presenting the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN to the reading community of Central Pennsylvania, there is nothing we can say that will afford any criterion of its future. It must speak for itself. It must win by merit, or fail for the need of it. It comes to you for this first time with no extravagant promise, nor with any affected self-depreciation. Look at, read and judge it as it is, and let its future be decided in like manner. We mean to try to make it an avenue of useful information, an advocate of genuinely liberal views of men and of things, an energetic vindicator of true Republicanism. We shall not lag behind the column of Freedom in its march to the great consummation, which was seen by a vision truly prophetic, when Jefferson laid deep the broad foundation of civil liberty in the now almost fully realized idea, a Government "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed," and where all men should be held as "created equal."

The REPUBLICAN has no piques to avenge, no quarrels to wage, no object to gain, save those which become an independent journal. We shall exclude from it, to our best judgment, all that would tend to offend good taste, or destroy good morals. We shall try to enrich its columns with good literature and useful knowledge, to secure early all items of news of local interest, and so make it worth more than its cost to all our patrons. Doing this, we know that success will attend it.—Our Republican friends will find us an earnest and unsleeping defender of our, so gravely tried, and nobly vindicated, political principles. We do not mean to be merely partizan, or promise to follow meekly in the path of party, or leader, but so long as Republicanism continues to mean freedom and an equal chance for all, protection of labor and security for life, liberty and property, the REPUBLICAN will sail on that ship, and not fear to go aloft, or throw out the banner, no matter whence comes, or what may be the storm.

Our democratic fellow citizens will find us, we hope, a candid, open, fearless and courteous foe. We shall fight against their political principles, not the men who honestly entertain them. We shall attack, it may be abuse, certainly denounce, but not defame, the unscrupulous politicians who have, with the banner stolen from a once glorious political party, led so many of our fellow citizens so nearly their country's ruin, and their own; teaching them to apologize for, and then to sympathize with, the greatest of all crimes, and the meanest of all criminals. If we do not make our paper worth its price to our Democratic friends, we cannot expect their patronage, but a fair trial at the outstart is certainly what we may reasonably expect.

To our contemporaries in the county, district and State, we simply make our self-introducing bow, and extend our editorial hand, and await the response we may happen to get.

W. W. BROWN,
A. B. HUTCHISON.

NOTICE.

We send out this week a copy of our paper to a number of our friends and acquaintances who, as yet, have not become subscribers, with the hope that they will read it and subscribe for it. If you do not wish to subscribe, you need not return the paper to this office, as we will not continue to send it more than once or twice, unless you become a subscriber, and notify us accordingly.

We have been too busily engaged in getting our office in order, and the material for the publication of our paper, to visit the townships, and to call personally upon our Republican friends. We may do so hereafter; but we request you not to wait for this.

With the paper we send you a *Prospectus* upon which we hope you will write your own name, and get the names of as many of your neighbors, as you can conveniently, and send them to us without delay, and thus aid in the support of our enterprise, and in the dissemination of Republican principles.

THE *Watchman* of last week, noticing a Southern literary Magazine, entitled "The Land we Love," speaks of its Editor, the rebel Gen. D. H. Hill, as "the gallant North Carolina leader "in the late war between the States," and adds: "That he wields a pen as "powerful as his sword was gallant."

Have any of the readers of the *Watchman* ever seen that much in its columns in praise of any of the gallant Union Generals who did so much to prevent a few States and Gen. Hill from destroying the Government?

A war between the States is a new idea, based, we suppose, upon Calhoun's doctrine of States Rights. It will not do, Mr. Meek. Gen. Grant. and the gallant Boys in Blue, exploded that idea. It was a war against the Government, commenced by the Southern "States" to perpetuate slavery, but they failed. They were all Democrats, at that.

U. S. Senator The election for U. S. Senator will be held on the 19th inst. The friends of the different candidates are busily at work. We hope an able Statesman, and a sound Protective Tariff man may be elected.

Republicans, Shall it be so?

We clip the following from the Windmill, on Allegheny street, of the 1st inst: "After the 6th inst., Cen- "tre county will have six papers; and "the *Watchman* will have a larger "circulation than the other five combined." As our paper is included in the above, we take the liberty of saying that we do not believe a word of it. The other papers can speak for themselves. One thing we do know, that the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN has a larger list of subscribers in our beautiful "city," than any other paper published in it, by at lest 70. Moreover, we have reason to hope that before six months, our list will be one-third larger than the *Watchman*.

At the election, last October, there were polled 3.417 Republican votes; enough to have carried the county, had it not been for Democratic pipe-laying, and Wallace coffeepots.

Readers, think of it! Three thousand four hundred and seventeen Republican votes polled in this county, and yet not more than 1,000 have been subscribers to their county paper! This leaves over 2,400 Republicans in Centre county who do not take, and have not been taking, a County paper. This is certainly not as it should be. Why should the MEEK and lowly individual of the *Watchman* boast that he has the largest circulation in the county, when it is an indisputable fact that two-thirds of the business men, and men of enterprise and intelligence in the county, belong to the Republican party?

We submit this question to the 2,400 Republicans of Centre county, above referred to, and respectfully request you to send in your names as subscribers to the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN without delay.

Do this, and exert yourselves in other respects, as men should do, who are engaged in a great work, in the cause of LIBERTY, JUSTICE and the *Rights of man*, and our word for it, that the *Watchman* will cease its blowing, and the whole race of Rebel sympathisers, and sham Democrats, Court House clique and all, will become extinct; a hissing and a by word in the county.

FREE BANKS.—We agree with the Editor of the Philad'a *Press* in the statement that no scheme of financial reconstruction can be perfect and permanent that does not include a plan of free banking; and Congress should understand that the people favor such a plan, not only for its intrinsic justice, but because it will equalize the currancy, open to competition the large profits of banking, and prevent the export of gold. It seems to us that with this feature added to Senator Morton's bill, that measure would be almost unassailable.

WE will commence, in a few weeks, the publication of a history of the 49th Penn'a Vol., prepared by A. B. Hutchison, one of the Editors of this paper, assisted by some two or three of the Regiment, who have journals of the events transpiring. As the regiment served throughout the entire war in Virginia, it is expected that this history of one regiment may be found to be of general interest to all who shared their service, and to the public generally.

THE jury in the Hill murder case, after being out 25 minutes, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. We presume the jury are right, as juries are not apt to convict of murder when there is the least doubt of guilt, and we infer that Twitchell will be hanged, as he ought to be, *i. e.*, if anybody ought to be hanged.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—The balderdash and low, despicable falsehoods in relation to Senator Morton, Gen. Butler and Gov. Brownlow, in the last number of the *Watchman*. We wonder why Democrats, claiming to be decent men, continue to patronize a paper so reckless in its statements, so void of truth, gentility and reason. The *carpet bag* Assistant would do well, perhaps, to remember that he is not writing for Kentucky rebels or Ku-Klux Klans. If he is, all right. It is none of our business. The election next fall, however, in this county, will show whether the readers of the *Watchman* are Rebels or Democrats.

The Carrier's New Year Address of the *Democratic Watchman* takes a rather lugubrious view of the affairs of our common country, in an extensive effusion of what might be termed poetry, by a slight carelessness of definition, but winds up the theme with a qualified and trembling hope that after all there may be "a good time coming." So there is, my boy; so there is! But not for Democracy.

General Sherman a Prophet.

Five years ago, or at the end of December, 1863, when the war was raging in a discouraging manner, and the prospects of its triumphant close were anything but brilliant, General Sherman made a memorable prophecy about the part that General Grant would be called upon to take in the work of reconstruction, and in the restoration of the country to peace and prosperity, after the close of hostilities. To Gen. Grant these words were written by Gen. Sherman:

"Your reputation as a General is now far above that of any man living, and partizans will manœuvre for your influence; but, if you can escape them, as you have hitherto done, you will be more powerful for good than it is possible to measure. You said that you were surprised at my assertion on this point, but I repeat that, from what I have seen and heard here, I am more and more convinced of the truth of what I told you. Do as you have heretofore done; preserve a plain military character, and let others manœuvre as they will, you will beat them, not only in fame, but in doing good in the closing scenes of this war, when somebody must heal and mend up the breaches made by war."

Editorial Items.

—In Kentucky, fashionable ladies indulge in fox hunting.

—In town—A few specimens of the "Grecian Bend."

—The Ku Klux are still making trouble in Arkansas.

—The Mormons propose to cultivate oysters in Salt Lake.

—Hudson, N. Y., has produced a hog of 1500 pound weight.

—It is said to be thought dishonorable, in England, to lecture for pay.

—An Arizona farmer wants to sell a small farm of 1,500,000 acres.

—The Duches de Morny's jewels were recently sold in Paris, for $110,000 in gold.

—An ox weighing 4,000 pounds is to be served up at Gen. Grant's inauguration dinner at Washington.

—Dr. Johnson used to say "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any."

—The King of Sweden has announced that hereafter no capital execution shall take place in his kingdom.

—Nearly fourteen million dollars in gold have been derived, within one year, from the sale of ecclesiastical property in Italy.

—Senator Drake has written a letter to a member of the Missouri Legislature, opposing universal amnesty and universal suffrage in that State and favoring negro suffrage only.

—The people were very quiet and genteel on Christmas day, in town; but towards evening whiskey became very noisy. It was the regular "tangle-foot."

—An individual out west, thinks that the late Baron Rothchild must have been whiskey inspector in a "good district," to have made so much money.

—A West Virginian whipped his wife recently, for unexampled extravagance in eating both butter and molasses on her bread.

—Why is the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN like General Grant

Because it is the favorite of the people.

Christmas and New Years day have come and gone, but the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN has come, and come to stay.

—In Connecticut, a somnambulist recently went to the wharf, while asleep, and fished for an hour, but didn't get a bite.

—A car is building in California for the first through trip to New Yorkover the Union Pacific Railroad. The finish is to be of California laurel.

—A contemporary says, that one of the most formidable "rings" at Washington this session, is the "Indian Agent Ring."

—A Canadian clergyman took dinner with Henry Ward Beecher, and says he rose from the table in a sort of bewildering maze, unable to decide whether he had been taking a meal, or hearing a facinating lecture.

—Republicans of Centre, if you desire the redemption of the county from the rule of the sham Democracy and the Court House clique, see to it that you circulate the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN. Put a paper into the hands of every man who will read it, and the work is done.

—Rev. John J. Pearce, formerly a member of Congress from this District, is now in Surry county, Virginia. He, and others, intend building a town and starting a Railroad on several thousand acres of land they have purchased. We hope Mr. Pearce will "make a good thing of it.

—A Texas woman married the murderer of her husband three days after the deed was done, and now, by his punishment, she is likely to be again a widow in a few weeks. It matters but little to her. She will soon find another. Democrats are plenty in Texas. So are murders.

—The Alabama Legislature has passed a law outlawing and subjecting to the penalty of death at anybody's hands any person found abroad in a mask or disguise. This is right. It is the only way to deal with the Ku Klux. The sooner they are all hung the better for the South and the whole country.

—In Lynn, Massachusetts, 600 operatives have been thrown out of employment for the winter by fire. They will have an opportunity of testing the value of the Mutual Benefit societies, of which all the workers in that place are said to be members.

—Right. Gen. Grant is understood to take the ground that all provisional offices in the Southern States, held by men disqualified under the fourt eenth article, must be vacated. Let the policy be rigidly followed.

Pa. Legislature This body met in Harrisburg yesterday. Our latest advices on going to press indicate the election of Mr. Clark, of Philadelphia, to the Speakership.

—Pollard, shot recently at Richmond, was a carpet-bag editor at Leavenworth during the Kansas troubles.

Speaking of carpet-bags reminds us of the "carpet-bag" assistant of the *Watchman*. How are you; "carpet-bagger?" It is well enough to give the readers of the *Watchman* a little Kentucky Democracy. They disregarded the teachings of Jefferson, long since. They must have strong stomachs, however, to stand your doses.

The Democrats, since the election, reminds us of the Johnny rebs at Appomattox Court House, after the surrender to Grant. They look straight down their noses, feel kind-of-all-overish, and can't help it. Serves them right, we say. They have no business to be rebels, or act with rebels.

—Two members of the Convention who remodeled the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in 1838, refused to sign the document because the word "white" was inserted in it. These were THADDEUS STEVENS of Adams county, and WM. P. MACLAY of Mifflin county.

—On Saturday last, in Virginia, there was held a convention of leading Virginia conservatives, or Democrats, and in view of the expression of public opinion in the late election, declared in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. *Watchman*, what of the night?

—The *Reporter*, at Centre Hall, advocates the adoption, in this county, by the Democratic party, of the Crawford, or Clearfield System.—Fred. sees that there is no hope for Pennsvalley unless they canup trip the Court House clique. They have it all their own way. Fred., your counsel does not weigh a feather in their estimation. What use is the Pennsvalley Democrats to the clique; only to vote them into office. Why can't you *See more?*

Popular Vote for President.

State.	*Grant.*	*Seymour.*
Alabama	76366	72086
Arkansas [estimated]	30000	27000
California	54582	54078
Connecticut	50441	47600
Delaware	9 23	10080
Florida [Electors chosen by Legislature,]	57134	102822
Illinois	250293	199143
Indiana	176552	166980
Iowa	120390	74040
Kansas	31049	14010
Kentucky	39563	115989
Louisana	24263	80225
Maine	70426	42396
Maryland	30438	62357
Massachusetts	136477	59498
Michigan	128550	07069
Minnesota	43542	28072
Mississippi [no vote]		
Missouri [estimated]	83000	63000
Nebraska	9629	5439
Nevada	10000	8600
New-Hampshire	38191	31224
New-Jersey	80221	82001
New-York	419883	529893
North Carolina	96226	84000
Ohio	280128	238700
Oregon [estimated]	10000	11000
Pennsylvania	342270	313380
Rhode Island	12993	6548
South Carolina	62801	45231
Tennessee	56688	25277
Texas [no vote.]		
Vermont	44167	12044
Virginia [no vote.]		
West Virginia	29025	20306
Wisconsin	108857	84710
Total	3,021,400	2,716,606

Grant's maj., 304,794. Lincoln's maj.' in '64, was 411,281.

Had three unreconstructed States voted, and had not the States of New York, New Jersey, Georgia and Louisiana been carried for Seymour by gigantic frauds' Gen. Grant's popular majority must have exceeded 500,000.

AN EPITAPH.

IN MEMORY
OF
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Died November 3d, 1868.

In the early years of the Republic
It was the Representative of Democratic Ideas.
The Advocate of Popular Progress,
The Friend of Freedom,
The Exponent of Constitutional Law,
and
THE GREAT DEFENDER
of
UNION,
PERPETUAL, SACRED AND INVIOLATE,
between the American People.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
The Apostle of the Democratic Faith,
Wrote the Immortal Doctrines of its Early Creed
in
The Declaration of Independence,
in the affirmation
that
All men are Created Equal, and are endowed by their Creator
With certain Inalienable Rights,
Among which are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness,
and
Reaffirmed it in the Prophetic Warning:
"I tremble for my Country when I remember that God is Just."

In its maturer years,
THIS PARTY,
Flushed with the long possession of Power,
Becoming Corrupt with the Patronage of Office,
Forsook its Principles,
Breathed the infected atmosphere of Treason,
Inscribed "Slavery" as the legend upon its Banners,
and
Pledged itself to Fasten the Fetters on the Limbs of the slave,
And to Plant the System
On soil forever consecrated to Freedom.
It appealed to the lowest Prejudices of the Mass s against the Negro,
It denied law to a man because he was Black
And honored Crime,
If perpetrated in the name of Democracy by a White,
It Lost the Confidence of the People,
and then sought,
By Secret Organizations and wide-spread Rebellion,
the
DESTRUCTION OF THE REPUBLIC,
THE OVERTHROW OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT,
and
THE ERECTION OF AN ARISTOCRACY IN THE SOUTH,
In which African Slavery should be the Corner Stone.

During four years War
To Vindicate the Majesty of Law and the Principles of Constitutional Government, it
SYMPATHIZED WITH TREASON,
Pronounced the War a Crime and a Failure;
Attempted, by Disorders, Bloodshed and Violence, to Provoke civil War in the Loyal States, and
PLEADED FOR PEACE ON THE BASIS OF DISUNION.

On the Restoration of Peace,
Won by the Heroism and Sacrifices of our, Defenders, the Party
Appealed to the Judgment of the People, and was
CONDEMNED TO DIE
By the Voice of the Loyal Millions through the Ballot Box.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVINGSTON'S BOOK STORE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1845.)

At this well known Establishment may be found everything in the "BOOK LINE," whether
THEOLGICAL,
CLSSICAL,
LAW,
SCIENTIFIC
or LITERARY. An Extensive assortment of family Bibles, with or without Photographic Plates, ranging in price from $3,75, to $25. ALSO, all the Day and Sundry School Books in general use. Blank Books, Legal Blanks, and all kinds of Stationery, &c. Prompt attention given to orders. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. GEO. LIVINGSTON.
ja6'69.1y.] Bellefonte, Pa.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, that he has established a first class
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,
next door to Morgan's Meat Market, on the northwest side of the diamond, where he will be pleased at all times to wait upon customers. He being an
EXPERIENCED WORKMAN,
customers can rest assured that no pains will be spared to render complete satisfaction. Gentlemen, ladies, misses and youth can be accommodated with the best
Boots;
Shoes,
Gaiters,
Slippers,
&c., &c.,
manufactured from the best stock, and in the latest styles. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.
ja6'69.1y. PETER McMAHON.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

That the Science of Medicine has reached a period of its history, when it may be said that CONSUMPTION can be cured, is a most gratifying, although unlooked-for event.
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION,
is a justly celebrated medicine. It is prepared by Hazelton & Co., Warren, Pa.
It is for sale Wholesale and Retail.
HIRAM LUCAS & BRO,
Howardville, Centre Co., Pa.
Agents for Centre county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.

EMIL JOSEPH & CO., ALLEGHENY ST,

(McBride's Building,)

BELLEFOFTE, PENN'A.

CHEAP NEW YORK STORE.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

SEE HOW CHEAP WE CAN SELL,

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR LADIES & GENTS,
FOR LADIES & GENTS,
FURS,
FURS,
COVERLETS,
COVERLETS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
WATCHES,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,

all of which we warrant, and at city prices.

A FIRST CLASS WATCH MAKER

constantly on hand, and all work warranted. A liberal discount to the trade. Give us a call. ja6'69.1y.

$1000 REWARD!!!

ZIMMERMAN BRO'S. & CO.,

(No. 2, BEAR'S ARCADE,)

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.,

OFFER the above reward for the apprehension and conviction of the man who says

"*IT IS A HUMBUG*"

THAT A

DOLLAR SAVED IN BUYING GOODS

IS BETTER THAN A

DOLLAR WORKED FOR.

WE have the evidence each day of numbers who purchase of us after having examined other stocks, that the is not a humbug, but a

STUBBORN TRUTH,

and that our Goods

ARE SOLD AT LOWER PRICES

than any other in the State. We cannot

ENUMMERATE ARTICLES,

as it would require this entire paper to do so. Suffice it to say that we supply anything you want,

AND GUARANTEE

FULL SATISFACTION

to all, as to LOW PRICES and

QUALITY OF GOODS,

We respectfully request you all to call and

SATISFY YOURSELVES.

A FAIR TEST IS ALL WE ASK.

ZIMMERMAN, BRO'S. & CO.
ja6'69.y.

GEO. D. PIFER'S

DRY GOOD AND GROCERY STORE,

No. 6, BROKERHOFF'S ROW,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.,

Is the place for bargains in the way of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queens and Cedar Ware, Groceries,

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS,
ALSO, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Everything in his line is sold at very Low Prices.

POLITE AND ATTENTIVE CLERKS,

are always in attendance to wait on his numerous customers. The

HIGHEST CASH PRICES

poid for all kinds of marketing and produce. Cash paid for

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

Goods delivered with pleasure. No trouble to show goods. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. [ja6'69.y.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION!

LET THE PEOPLE OF CENTRE COUNTY CONSIDER!

Why will you suffer yourselves to be openly

ROBBED

by unprincipled dealers, when you can buy your Dry and Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, &c., and no danger of being

CHEATED

by going direct to the old Established stand of LOEB, MAY & LOEB.

WE are determined not to be excelled in selling Goods of the very best quality and at the most reasonable rates.
LOEB, MAY LOEB.

IT matters not what you wish to purchase
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
or anything usually kept in First Class Stores, you can be supplied by
LOEB, MAY & LOEB.

SKIRTS—Hoop Skits, Balmoral Skirts, for sale cheap by LOEB, MAY & LOEB.

THE highest CASH PRICE paid for Wheat, Corn and Grain of all kinds by
jan.6'691y LOEB & LOEB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDWARE HARDWARE!

NO. 5, BROKERHOFF'S ROW!

J. & J. HARRIS—THE PLACE TO BUY.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the community that they have opened a complete

STOCK OF HARDWARE.

comprising all varieties of goods in that line which they

WILL SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Their stock consists of all sorts of building hardware, table and pocket cutlery, carpenters', mason's, plasterer's and blacksmith's tools, and materials, nails, iron, horse-shoes, and horse-shoe nails, rope tackle,

FORKS, CHAINS, SHOVELS, AXES,

GRIND-STONES, etc., etc.

Housekeeper's goods, saddlery, carriage trimmings, etc., etc., with all sorts and sizes of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

and the different parts thereof, together with a complete assortment of the best

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.

They hope,

BY STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

and a constant care for the

ACCOMMODATION OF CUSTOMERS

to merit and receive a

SHARE OF THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and

EXAMINE THEIR STOCK.

J. & J. HARRIS,
No. 5, Brokerhoff's Row.
ja6'69.1y.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!!

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT!

GOODS AT OLD FASHIONED PRICES.

HOFFER & BRO'S.

Would respectfully inform their old friends, that they are daily receiving a large

STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

which they are offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS!

Consisting of the latest styles of FIGURED AND PLAIN ALPACAS, Figured and plain all Wool Delaine.
Shepherd Plaids, Black Silks, Summer Silks, Irish Poplins, White Goods White Counterpanes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Checks, Ginghams, Bedticks, Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Shepherd Plaid Balmorals, Black Cloth, Cassimeres, Velvetine, Corduroy, Kentucky Jeans, Drills, Ladies Cloaking, Plain Colors, Middlesex Cloths,

AND PLAIDS OF VARIOUS COLORS.

A full line of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Vesting, all kinds and prices, which will be sold cheap. We have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of all kinds of
CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
MACKEREL,
SALT, &c

Which we will dispose of at the very lowest cash prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the *highest market prices allowed*

FRIENDS AWAKE TO YOUR INTEREST

For we feel satisfied that we can suit your TASTES as well as your PURSES.
ja6'69.1y

WOOD & COAL BURNT LIME.

Fresh burnt Lime always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, at the

SUNNY-SIDE LIME KILNS.

on the Railroad near Bellefonte. We have no fear of successful contradiction when we say that we have the

BEST LIME IN THE STATE.

It is free from core, and our kilns are so constructed that all the ashes are separated from the burnt lime before it leaves the kiln. It is a

PURE SNOW-WHITE LIME!

And makes as fine a finish as the lime burnt from the marble quarries in the eastern part of the State.
Our facilities for burning and shipping lime are such that

WE CAN FURNISH IT CHEAPER

than the same quality of lime can be had at any other place. All orders promptly filled.
Address, J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.
ja6'69.1y. Bellefonte, Pa.

MERCHANT TAILORING,

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 7, BROCKEHOFF'S. ROW.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

SPLENDID AND RICH ASSORTMENT

OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Cloths,
Cassimers
and
Vestings,

Which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and description.
He is also agent for the celebrated

SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

ja6'69.1y JOHN MONTGOMERY.

ATTENTION! REFLECT!!

Before ordering your

BOOTS OR SHOES.

The only exclusive Boot and Shoe Manufacturing shop in Bellefonte.
I would respectfully invite your consideration to the general satisfaction which in every case follows my work. Prices reasonable, and neat fits gunranteed.
JOHN POWERS,
ja6'69.1y.] Allegheny St., Bellefonte.

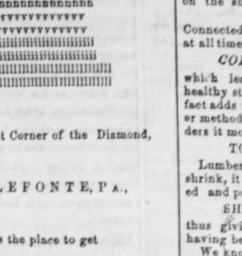
THE highest market price paid for all kinds of country produce, at
BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANVIL HARDWARE STORE!

IRVIN & WILSON,

SIGN OF THE



North-west Corner of the Diamond,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

is the place to get

HARDWARE of every DESCRIPTION.

Their Stock of Shelf Goods is complete, embracing a full variety of Every Class.
In Heavy Goods the same variety is kept up, embracing, in part,
IRON,
of all sizes and shapes.
Steels—Cast,
Shear,
Spring,
Blister and Drilling,
Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails,
Toe Calks,
Anvils and Vices,
different makes and prices,
Stoves—Cook, Parlor Gas-Burners, and Cylinders, four makes and kinds.
SPRINGS—
Axels and Skeins, all sizes,
WOOD WORK, all kinds, for
Waggons,
Buggies and
Carriages.
GRINDSTONES, all sizes,
and Kitchen do.,
Platform Scales, from 100 to 1,000 pounds,
Counter Scales and Balances,
Oils, Paints and Varnishes,
of all kinds.
MANILLA ROPE, all sizes,
and PACKING,
The Celebrated
ORIENTAL FURNACES,
for Dwellings Houses and Churches,
PUMPS,
for Cisterns and Wells.
WOODEN WATER PIPES,
of any Bore and Length.

Call and see their Stock before making your purbhase.
Are always pleased to show our goods.
jan.6,'69.1y

READ AND PROFIT!

MILESBURG AHEAD.

THE CHEAPEST STOVES

—AND—

MOST SUBSTANTIAL TIN-WARE,

to be had at

WETZLER & TWITMIRE'S.

The proprietors, determined not to be outdone by anyone in their line of business, have opened up at

MILESBURG, PENN'A.,

one of the most complete, and Cheapest, STOVE, TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENTS In Central Pennsylvania, They have on hand, and acting agents for all of the latest improved, Stores of every discription.
PARLOR STOVES,
BED ROOM STOVES,
COOK STOVES,
HEATERS,
OF EVERY PATTERN.
TIN-WARE,
COPPER-WARE,
SHEET IRON-WARE,
BRASS-WARE,
OF EVERY DISCRIPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

and all kinds of work done on the shortest notice, and Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

GIVE THEM A CALL.
ja6'69.1y.

LOGAN FOUNDRY,

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

We are happy to inform the people of Centre and the adjoining counties, that we are now prepared to make House Castings; such as Sash Weights, Cellar window Grates, &c., of all sizes. Grist and Saw Mill Castings, Sled Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. We also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also EGG STOVES, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Frames, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every variety of Castings kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give us a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.
ja6'69.1y. BAYARD, JINKINS & CO.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

WHERE BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale *cheaper* than at other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
ja6'69.1y. H. P. HARRIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS LOOK HERE!

The subscribers having leased the MILESBURG PLANING MILLS, and added largely to its facilities for turning out first class work, are now prepared to furnish
FLOORING,
FRAMES,
DOORS,
SASH,
SHUTTERS
BLINDS,
BUILDING,
BRACKETS,
SCROLL WORK
and manufactured lumber of
EVERY DESCRIPTION
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,

All manner of work, such as Scroll Sawing, Mouldings, Brackets, &c., made after any
DESIRED PATTERN,
on the shortest possible notice,

Connected with the mill, and in operation at all times, is one of the latest improved
COKE DRYING KILNS,
which leaves the lumber in a perfectly healthy state, assists in preserving it, and in fact adds to its lasting qualities, while other methods of drying deteriorate, and renders it more liable
TO DECAY AND WASTE.
Lumber dried in a Coke kiln will not shrink, it is dried perfectly and when worked and put up, will not
SHRIVIL AND SHRINK,
thus giving buildings the appearance of having been erected out of Green Material
We know that our facilities give us every advantages over other
PLANING MILLS IN THIS SECTION
and we feel perfectly free in saying, that all our
WORK WILL BE GUARANTEED,
to be of
A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
We will furnish anything in our line from a door panel, to a
WHOLE HOUSE,
and at such prices, as cannot but prove to be an inducement to
THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.
All orders promptly filled and a fair share of public patronage, respectfully solicited.

MOORE & WOLFE,
[Successors of H. Levi.]
ja6'69.1y. MILESBURG, PA.

GREEN'S DRUG STORE.

Room No. 3, Brokerhoff's Row.—The undersigned respectfully announces that he has removed his well known
DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE.
to the new room (No. 3) under Brokerhoff's hotel, which he has fitted up for that purpose and having largely increased his stock is now prepared to furnish his customers with pure
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES.
PURE WINES & LIQUORS
for medicinal use, DYE STUFFS, with almost every article to be found in an establishment of this kind, such as
Horse and Cattle Powder, Coal Oil, Alcohol, Linseed Oil,
Glass, Paints, Putty,
Sponges. Also the largest and best collection of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS
ever brought to this place. Tobacco and cigars of the most approved brands, constantly on hand. He would call the attention of the public to his stock of notions, consisting of
Hair, Tooth, Nail, Flesh and Paint Brushes
Cutlery, Pipes, Drinking Cups, Chess and Backgammon boards, Chess Men Dominoes, &c. &c.
Also, a large variety of
TOYS FOR CHILDREN.

Particular attention given to preparing PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES.
Having had more than twelve years experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.
FRANK P. GREEN, *Druggist*,
ja6'69.1y.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON STORE.

THE OLDEST

TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT IN

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

The undersigned hereby desires to call the attention of his many patrons, and the entire people of Centre Co., that he manufactures

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

Cheaper and on a larger scale than ever.—He keeps constantly for sale,
Tin Buckets, Wash Boilers,
Coffee Boilers, Fruit Cans,
Dish Pans, Lard Cans,
Wash Basins, Coal Oil Cans,
Stove-pipe of the best Russia, and other iron, constantly on hand.

Particular attention paid to

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

All work warranted. Give us a call.
WM. S. WOLF,
ja6'68.1y. Allegheny Street.

F. S. WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

NEW LOCATION.

Southwest Corner of High and Allegheny Streets, Bellefonte, Pa.

(No. 1. BROKERHOFF'S ROW.)

The subscriber respectfully announces to his numerous acquaintances and the public in general that he has removed his

DRUG & MEDICINE STORE,

to the corner room of Brokerhoff's new building on the Diamond, where he has constantly on hand, a large stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, INSTRUMENTS, VARNISH,
TURPENTINE,
Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Lamps, Chimneys Brushes, Hair Oil, Extracts, Toilet Soaps, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c.
Also a variety of fancy articles too numerous to mention, which he offers at low rates, and warrants the qualities of the articles as represented. Purchasers will please remember this, and examine the qualities and prices of his goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipes carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night, by calling at his store opposite Reynolds' Bank.
The most celebrated and popular
PATENT MEDICINES.
are kept constantly on hand and for sale.
F. S. WILSON.
Ja6'69.1y.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Wednesday Morning, January 6, 1869.

LO CALS---TOWN & COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—As our advertisements are all new, we do not deem it necessary to refer to each in a separate distinct notice.

Look over the following list of names and you will discover that the names of nearly all the business men of the town are there. We would recommend to farmers and others who are in need of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., that they consult our advertising columns before purchasing. The men who advertise with us are all reliable and responsible, and will do what they promise.

We will not insert any catch-penny advertisements or advertisements of doubtful or irresponsible men, if we know it.

Irwin & Wilson, Hardware, &c.
J. & J. Harris, " "
Capt. M. Runkle, Groceries, &c.
Burnside & Thomas, " Boots, Shoes, &c.
Zimmerman, Bro's., Dry Goods, &c.
G. D. Pifer, " "
Fairer & Co., " "
Keller & Musser, " "
Howell, Gilliland & Co " "
Løeb, May & Løeb, " "
J. W. Cook, " "
Hoffer & Bro. " "
Harper Bro's. " "
Emil Joseph & Co., " "
Frank S. Wilson, Drug Store,
Frank Green, " "
Graham & Son, Boot & Shoe Store.
P. McCaffrey & Co., " " "
John Powers, Boot Manufactory.
Peter McMahon, " "
Geo. Livingston, Book Store.
Jacob D. Miller, " "
John Montgomery, Fashionable Tailor, &c.
H. P. Harris, Undertaker, &c.
Blanchard & Co., Bellefonte Planing Mill.
Moore & Wolf, Milesburg " "
Wm. Wolf, Tin-ware, Spouting, &c.
Bayard, Jenkins & Co., Foundry.
Dr. Wingate, Dentist.
Hiram Lucas & Bro. Agents.
J. R. & C. T. Alexander, Lime.
Wm. Shortlidge, "
E. & E. M. Blanchard, Professional Card.
McAllister & Beaver, " "
Linn & Furst, " "
Orvis & Alexander, " "
Wilson & Hutchison " "
Jas. H. Rankin, " "
J. G. Love, " "
W. W. Brown, " "
First National Bank, Business "
Robert McKnight, Residence for Sale.
Jesse Morgan, Meat Market,
B. V. Black, " "
Joseph A. Rankin, Insurance Agent.
Uriah Stover, Auctioneer.
Isaac Haupt, Special Notice.
Dr. Rothrock, " "
Daniel Garman Hotel,
Wetzler & Twitmire, Tin-ware Spouting &c.

The Pittsburg and Philadelphia papers, we notice, announce that the Bellefonte Glass Works have suspended operations. This was only true during Holidays. The works are now in full blast under the management of our friends, Jacob V. and Isaac Thomas, who have leased the same, and I will run them with energy, and we doubt not, with success.

We desire to secure the services of some correspondent in each locality in the county to send us, promptly, reports of matters of local interest transpiring, such as accidents, deaths, sales of Real Estate, public meetings, crimes, etc., etc., all to be used at our discretion in our local columns.

We also invite contributions from all who choose to try their hands at writing for the public, promising only to print what suits *us*. All such must be accompanied by real names, not for publication, but for our own security against imposition. We will not return rejected manuscripts, but keep them till called for.

A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT.—The "Young Zouaves," twelve boys, of ages ranging from five to fourteen years, will entertain our citizens at Bush's Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. These boys are orphans' of soldiers who fell in their country's defence. They are pupils of the New York Volunteer Institute, where they left one hundred and twenty-five companions. Having no A. G. CURTIN in New York, their school has been dependant on private contributions, and now these boys, with their patron, Col. Young, are giving exhibitions of military drills, music, songs, &c., to help keep up their institution.—If there was no other reason this alone should fill their house with our citizens. But the entertainment itself will repay amply, all who patronize it. Gentlemen who have seen these little boys exhibit, all agree, that for novelty, excellence and genuine amusement, it excels anything yet offered to our amusement-loving people. We hope all our people, as we know all our soldiers, will attend. Tickets, 35 cents. Reserved seats 50. Children 20. Tickets sold at Book and Drug stores, and at the door.

THE POOR.—As the winter is already at our doors, and fireless hearths and empty pantries must follow a scarcity of out-door labor, we should not forget, in the midst of our abundance, the wants of the suffering poor. There are families in our town who require looking after, and those who have been blessed with abundance of this world's goods, should open their hearts and their purse strings to the wants and necessities of others.—The rich can afford to be liberal when called upon for the exercise of Christian charity and benevolence, and no stronger appeal to their sympathies could be presented than an army of helpless women and children suffering the pangs of hunger and want. If there are any such at present in our midst, let them be properly cared for. The Almighty has lavished His blessings upon our county during the year that is passed. Our fields have been crowned with plenty, and our garners are overflowing with the fruits of harvest. Give to the needy and let the poor be provided for. It is a Christian duty, to say nothing of that claim of sympathy which links us together in a common humanity.

EAGLEVILLE.—We were in Eagleville a few weeks ago, and whilst we were pleased to see so many evidences of prosperity, there was nothing that spoke so emphatically in favor of the intelligence of the people as the magnificent school-house, erected there last summer. It is an ornament to the town—an honor to the people, and a source of comfort to their excellent teacher, Rev. Ridge, and his little bright-eyed pupils.

FOUND—A large store key, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

ELECTION RETURNS.—We have been asked so frequently, since the election, What is the majority in the county? In the State? What is the popular vote for Grant? that we concluded to publish the returns in our first number. We present them, therefore, correct, and in full. We want them ourselves for future reference, and we feel confident our readers will be pleased to see them.

BE CHARITABLE.—We clip the following beautiful lines from an exchange.—We know not the author; but we do know that they will commend themselves to our readers as full of poetry, truth and good sense. "Judge not," says the inspired writer, "that ye be not Judged." "First take the beam out of thine own eye, that you may see clearly to take the mote out of thy brother's eye," is also the Divine injunction. How prone we are to forget or overlook our own faults, while it apparently affords us pleasure to indulge in heartless and bitter abuse of some poor, erring brother or sister. Let us all, with the beginning of the new year, resolve to lead a new and a better life—to be more charitable—to kindly help the fallen, "to regain the pathway lost." In a word, let us strive to assist and save our erring brother, rather than drive him further from right and duty by our slanderous tongues, and heartless taunts and sneers:

Do not rashly judge thy Brother
If he stumble in the way,
Life's beset with sore temptation,
He *has* fallen—and we *may*.

Let us rather kindly help him
To regain the pathway lost;
Gentle words are never wasted,
Freely give—they little cost.

Take good heed unto thy footsteps;
Round thy walks lurk many a snare—
If like him thou shouldst be tempted,
Oh, my brother, watch, beware!

For we grope our way so blindly
Through the darksome shades of life;
And the best will err so often
'Mid its tumult, toil and strife—

That I think it ill becomes us
Thus to judge our brother's case;
Let us wait until we've triumphed,
Standing in the self-same place.

"Charity hideth a multitude of sins", So says good Book.

PORK.—During the later part of November, pork, in Centre county was a dreg, although the price was ten cent per pound. The only reason for this was that the farmers commenced killing too soon. In the early part of December, when the cold weather commenced, lumbermen and other buyers, began to come into the county from the neighboring counties of Union and Schyulkill, and it was but a short time until the entire stock was bought up, and many of our own citizens were compelled to look elsewhere for their supply.—There is no reason why this should be so in a county like Centre, which has a reputation for agricultural products not excelled by any other county in the State Farmers should take into consideration hat our home consumption is equal to all the pork that can be raised.—It is now selling at twelve and a half cts. per pound, which is equal to bacon at twenty-five cents per pound, which has always been considered a most extravagant price. This price, of course, is much higher than that paid for Western pork; but the reason is, that consumers prefer our home-raised and corn-fed pork, even if they should pay three or four cents a pound more for it. This is certainly an inducement for the farmers to raise a full stock, and not have it said said that we must depend on other sections of the country to supply us.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn, with deep regret, that JAS. A. PATTEN, of Howard Township, late of Hayris Twp., was killed on the P. & E. R. R. a few miles above Lock Haven, on the 1st inst. at about noon. He was employed as brakeman, on the Empire Freight Train It is said his train, coming east, was stopped by snow and he was sent forward to signal the mail train going west. He stopped and then got on board of it to go forward to his own, which in the meantime had started on, having got out of the drift. The mail and freight train, both running at full speed, after the warning, collided, crushing MR. PATTEN between two cars, causing his instant death. MR. PATTEN was a soldier throughout the war, in Co. C, 49th, P. V., and bore a noble record. He distinguished himself, particularly, by volunteering for a hazardous duty at Cold Harbor. He was employed on the Snow Shoe R. R. for a long period, and was universally respected for his manly qualities. The gentlemen connected with that road will hear of this sad calamity with peculiar regret, as will all his old comrades of the army and his neighbors and friends throughout the county. Will we hear of the arrest or punishment of the Railroad engineers or conductors who are guilty of this murder of one of our citizens? The utter and wanton carelessness by which this calamity was caused is appalling. One train expecting the other, and that so near that the brakeman goes forward to signal it, and warns it of the situation, then both trains start on at a high rate of speed without any further knowledge of each other.—We fear that the act will hardly be denounced by one-third of the Press, that the public will forget it, and that not even the guilty employees of the company who wantonly destroyed this man, will, so far from being arrested, tried and punished, be ever dismissed from employments they are not qualified to fill. So indifferent are we all growing to the value of human life.

THE MYSTERY OF EDITING.—The world at large does not understand the mystery of a newspaper; and as in a watch, the hands that are seen, are but the passive instruments of the springs, which are never seen, so in a newspaper, the most worthy causes of its prosperity are often least observed or known. Who suspects the benefit which the paper derives from the enterprise, the vigilance, and the watchful fidelity of the publisher?—Who pauses to think how much of the pleasure of reading is derived from the skill and care of the printer? We feel the blemishes of printing if they exist, but seldom observe the excellences.

We eat a hearty dinner, but do not think of the farmer that raises the material thereof, or the cook that prepares them with infinite pains and skill. But a cook of vegetables, meat, pastry, and infinite bon-bons has a paradisaical office in comparison with an editor. Before him pass all the exchange newspapers. He is to know all their contents, to mark for other eyes the matter that requires attention. His scissors are to be alert, and clip with incessant industry all the little items that together form so large an interest in the news department. He passes in review, each week, every State in the Union, through the newspaper lens. He looks across the ocean and sees strange lands, and, following the sun, he searches all around the world for material. It will require but one second for the reader to take in what two hour's research produced. By him are read the manuscripts that swarm the office like flies in July. It is his frown that dooms them. It is his hand that condenses a whole page into a line. It is his discreet sternness that restricts sentimental obituaries; and gives poets a twig on which to sit and sing their first lays.

And the power behind the throne in newspapers, as in high places, is sometimes as important as the throne itself. Correspondents, occasional or regular, stand in awe at the silent power which has the last glance at an article, and may send it forth in glory or humility. And, in short, as the health of the body depends upon a good digestion, so the health of a newspaper depends upon that vigorous digestion which goes on by means of the editor.

Ought they not to be honored? And since little fame attends them, they should at least have their creature comforts multiplied.—[H. W. Beecher.]

AN exchange, alluding to the fact that careless rowdies and young bullies are, frequently transformed into positive murderers, draws this graphic picture of the process, which will be recognized by every one as faithful to a shade.

"The boy who lurks and lounges about with a gang, annoying families, or who indulges the wicked habit of insulting persons who pass by his lounging place, or in assulting people who gives no offence, or who thinks it the proper sort of thing to 'take his drink' when he is out for a spree' at night or on Sunday, is in constant danger of just the kind of rows and broils that end in bloodshed and murder. At one end of his career is this habitual lounging, loafing, disorder, dissipation or ruffianism, and at the other, if he keeps on in the same path, is the prison or the gallows

If the prisoners in the Western Penitentiary were interrogated, the greater portion of them would acknowledge that in the outset they meant no harm, but were gradually led from one excess to another by evil associates. This picture cannot be too often impressed upon the youth who are in the habit of assembling and seeking amusements in gangs. The boy who forms a friendship with one or tow mates possibly may preserve himself from evil influence, but the boy permits himself to be influenced by a crowd pays a heavy penalty. Better no company at all than bad company. But if human beings cannot have the association they should, they will take up with such as they can get. boys this is good advice. Remember it and act accordingly.

Beautiful and Curious.

AN ACROSTIC.

We find the following curious piece of poetry in the Presbyterian Magazine.—The initial capital letters spell "My boast is in the glorious Cross of Christ," and words in italic, when read from top to bottom, and from bontom to top, make the Lord's prayer:

Make known the Gospel truths, *our* Father King;
Yield us thy grace, dear *Father* from above,
Bless *us* with hearts *which* feelingly can sing
Our life Thou *art for ever* God of love;
Assuage our *griefs in* love *for* Christ we pray,
Since the bright Prince of *heaven* and *glory* died!
Took all our shame, and *hallowed the* display,
In first being man *and* then being crucified.
Stupendous God! *Thy* grace and *power* make known,
In Jesus' *name* let all *the* world rejoice,
New labors in *Thy* heavenly *kingdom* own,
That blessed *kingdom*, for Thy saints *the* choice!
How vile to *come* to Thee, *is* all our cry,
Enemies of *thy* self, and all that's *thine!*
Graceless our *will*, our live *for* vanity
Loathing thy Truth, *being evil* in desire.
O God, thy will be *done from* earth,
Reclining on the Gospel let *us* live
In *earth* from sins *deliver* ed and forgiven,
Oh *as* Thyself, *but* teach us to forgive,
Unless *it* a power, *temptation* doth destroy,
Sure *as* thy fall *into* thy depths of wo;
Carnal *in* mind, we've *not* a glimpse of joy,
Raised against *heaven* in *us* no hope can flow,
O *give* us grace and *lead* us on Thy way;
Shine on *us* with Thy love, and give *us* peace;
Self and *this* sin which rise *against us* say;
Oh! grant each *day* our *trespass* es may cease,
Forgive *our* evil deeds *that* oft we do.
Convince us *daily of them* to our shame.
Help us with heavenly *bread; forgive* us too
Recurrent lusts, *and we* adore Thy name,
In the *forgiveness* we *as* saints can die,
Since, *for us* our *trespasses* so high,
Thy Son *our* Saviour bled on Cavalry.

CONCERT.—A concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given at the Presbyterian church, at Zion, on Saturday evening next, by T. P. Rynders and others.

SEVERAL copies of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN will be left, each week, at the Book Stores, for sale by single copies.—Price, five cents.

THE REPUBLICAN desires notices of deaths or marriages, and all advertisements intended for the paper, fully and plainly written, and left at the office early on Monday to secure insertion in that week's issue.

THE REPUBLICAN will decline medical advertisements, not proper to be inserted in a family newspaper, no matter what the price offered may be. We desire to make our paper unexceptionable in this respect.

FAIL not, to read, on our fourth page, extracts from a sermon on Radical Reconstruction, preached by the Rev. Alexander Clark, on last Thanksgiving day in Pittsburgh. It is full of the spirit of Christianity and true Republicanism.

CONGRESS.—We have no news of importance from Congress. Its members have been enjoying the Holliday recess, as is their custom. There is plenty of work for them to do between this and the 4th of March. We believe they will do it

CORRECTIONS.—In our Church Directory, it should be the German Reformed, not the Lutheran, as is stated, that is without a pastor.

Also, in the election returns, one of the heads, instead of November, it should have been October, or State returns.

AN Editorial Convention will meet in Bellefonte day after to-morrow. As one object is to fix upon a scale of prices for advertising and job work, the action of this body may possibly affect our terms in future along with all others. If so, all will be duly advised Previous contracts, of course, cannot be affected.

Grain and Flour Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 6, 1868.

Flour per barrel	$10 00
White wheat per bushel	1 75
Red wheat	1 65
Corn (new)	1 00
Oats	60
Rye per bushel	1 25
Buckwheat per bus.	1 00
Cloverseed " "	

Provision Market.

Apples, dried, per lb	$0 12@15
Peaches, " "	@18
Cherries, " " "	22@25
Beans per quart	12@25
Rutter per lb	@45
Beefsteak per lb	20@22
Beef roasts	@20
Chickens, each, live	40@50
Turkeys, " "	1 00@2 00
Cheese per lb	22@25
Hams, " "	20@22
Bacon	@16
Lard, per lb	@18
Eggs, " doz	25@30
Mutton and Lamb per lb	10@20
Veal cutlets per lb	@20
Potatoes per bus	$1 25

Coal by Shortlidge & Co.

Shamokin Pea Coal	$4 00 per ton
Shamokin Nut	7 00 per ton
Shamokin Stove	8 00 per ton
Shamokin Egg	8 00 per ton
Shamokin, Broken	7 80 per ton
Wilkesbarre Nut	8 00 per ton
Wilkesbarre Stove	8 80 per ton
Wilkesbarre Egg	8 80 per ton
Wilkesbarre, broken	8 80 per ton
Anthracite coal at yard.	

DIED.

DEVINNEY.—At Spring Mills, Pa., on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1868, Thompson Devinney, aged about 74 years.

BRISBIN.—At Boalsburg, on the 22d of Oct., Mrs. Margaret Brisbin, wife of Ezra D. Brisbin, in the 70th year of her age.

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. H. H. Rothrock, Dentist, (office up stairs in Bush's Arcade,) attends to all business in the line of his profession with promptness and dispatch. Teeth extracted without pain.

HOW TO COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR.—All the world (and his wife) are said to be in the pursuit of happiness. Men wish to be happy, and women, too, and most of them might be happier than they are by practicing a little more simple philosophy. On the first of every January the time-honored congratulation between friends, and even mere acquaintances, is "Happy New Year to you!" It is in order to make this greeting more *practical* that we are about to indite this article for the benefit of old and young, people of all sorts in general, and newly-married couples in particular.

First, it is impossible for people to be happy unless they are comfortable, and (just now especially) they cannot be comfortable without proper facilities for keeping warm. Every right-minded man, who has a family, is interested in making his home, as far as practicable, the most comfortable place in the world; and the first essential to comfort and health in every dwelling is an agreeable temperature. Young people sitting out in married life cannot be too particular in attending to these primary physical comforts. This suggestion, we may remark incidentally, has a wide application, judging from the current list of marriage notices as published in our papers.

The hymenial alter has seldom been honored with a more devoted throng than now, and what we wish to impress upon the mind and hearts of these candidates for domestic bliss (or at least those of them who expect to begin housekeeping) is, the importance of supplying their homes first with one of Mr. James Spear's Anti-dust Cook Stoves, or one of his celebrated Ranges, in order that the cooking may be well done, for where this goes wrong people might as well keep up "wash day," all through the week. Nor can the parlor be warmed most perfectly without the aid of one of Mr. Spear's Heaters, or one of his celebrated Anti-dust Parlor Stoves.

The "Anti-dust Cook" referred to sieves its own ashes, makes no dust in the kitchen, economizes fuel, is the best baker in the world, and has more conveniences than any other stove in use.

We make this suggestion to young housekeepers, and appeal to older folks whether it is not a good one.

Isaac Haupt is the only Agent in Centre county for the sale of these justly celebrated Stoves. He is a fair man, full of energy and business tact, and deals fairly and honorably with his customers. Many of our citizens who purpose commencing house-keeping in the spring are already giving Mr. Haupt their orders, which is really necessary in order to avoid delay in being supplied.

We may also state that the present is a good time to purchase, as the indications all point to a further advance in prices.

There is certainly no Stove manufactured in the United States superior to Mr. Spear's for sale by his agent, Mr. Haupt.

To you, therefore, who have not yet done so, we repeat, in conclusion, commence the New Year by adding the invaluable appendages above named to your present or prospective homes. It will add immeasurably to the happiness of your 1939. Your wife will never scold, frown or fret.

ja6'69.2t.

NEW ADVERTISEMNETS.

MEAT MARKET.

N. W. Cor. Diamond, opposite Court House.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JESSE MORGAN,

Would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, to the superior quality of

FRESH MEAT! FRESH MEAT!

Constantly to be found on hand.

BEEF,
PORK,
MUTTON,
VEAL,
POULTRY, &c.,
always on hand. ja6'69.tf.

LADIES' Buttoned Boots, Skating Boots Congress, Side and Front Laced Boots, Oil Pebles; the best in market, by E. GRAHAM & SON.

CARRIAGE, BUGGY, SULKEY and seat springs, all sizes at IRWIN & WILSON'S

PAINTS & OILS of all kinds at IRWIN WILSON'S.

WAGON HUBBS, spokes and felloes, large and small, at IRWIN WILSON'S.

SCREWS and Hinges of every variety and kind at IRWIN WILSON'S.

DOOR LOCKS of all kinds, to suit every body, at IRWIN WILSON'S.

PUMPS for Cisterns and Wells, with tubing of all lengths, at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

TRIMMINGS FOR COFFINS—a large assortment, at IRWIN WILSON'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. D. WINGATE, D. D. S., Dentist. Office on the corner of Spring and Bishop streets, Bellefonte, Pa. At home, except the first two weeks of each month. Teeth extracted without pain. ja6'69.1y.

A. B. HUTCHISON & CO'S. Job Printing Office, "Republican" Building, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Penn'a. Every Description of Plain and Fancy printing done in the neatest manner, and at prices below city rates. ja6'69.

WILSON & HUTCHISON, Attorney's-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections, and all other legal business in Centre and the adjoining Counties, promptly attended to. Office in Blanchard's Law building, Allegheny street. ja6'69.

E. C. HUMES, *Pres't*, J. P. HARRIS, *Cash'r*. FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Bellefonte. Allegheny St., Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN H. ORVIS. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER. ORVIS & ALEXANDER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny St. ja6'69,1y.

URIAH STOVER, Licensed Auctioneer, will attend to all sales entrusted to his care. Charges reasonable. Address, Uriah Stover, Houserville, Centre Co., Pa. ja6'69.6m.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja6'69.y

SAMUEL LINN. A. O. FURST. LINN & FURST, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. ja6'69.tf.

EDMUND BLANCHARD. EVANN. BLANCHARD E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa. ja6'69.1y.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER. M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte Penn'a. ja6'69.1y

W. W. BROWN, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Penn'a., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Armory building, 2nd floor. ja6'69.1y.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS. Offer to the Public one of the largest and best selected stocks of merchandize, in Centre county. Call, examine and see for yourself.

THE Largest and Best Stock of warranted Boots and Shoes, warranted to give satisfaction, at reduced prices, only to be found at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

SPICES of all varieties, ground to order and warranted to be strictly pure. It is the only place you can find unadulterated spices. Try them for your own satisfaction. You can only find them at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

HANDSAWS, knives, spoons, coffee mills, shovels, spades, rakes, hoes, lamps, forks, chains, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

HORSE COLLARS, if you don't want your horse's shoulders galled and made sore, get good horse collars, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

HARNESS, collars, cart whips, carriage whips, in great varieties, government gears, saddles, bridles, martingales, check lines, cart gears, tug harness, buggy, harness, hames, &c. Everything in the saddlery line, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

FISHING TACKLES, rods lines, hooks, flies, sea hair baskest, &c. Rig you out to catch trout, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

FINE GROCERIES, mocha coffee, old gov. java, best quality Rio coffee, best olong black teas, green teas, lovering syrup, golden syrup, Drips fine article baking molasses, rice and everything in the grocery line at the lowest cash prices in the market BURNSIDE & THOMAS', is the place.

IT IS known to all in Bellefonte and through the county if you want a good article go to BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

LEATHER of all discriptions, french calf skin, spanish sole leather, morocco's sheep skins, linings. Everything in the leather line warranted to give satisfaction, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

SHOE-MAKERS TOOLS and findings, in all their varieties, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

SADDLERS BUCKLES, hooks, bits, spots rings. Everything a saddler wants for the manufacture of harness, to be found at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

BASKETS in all their varieties, childrens carriages, willow-ware, guns, pistols, powder, shot, caps, cartridges, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

NEW PATTERNS of oil cloths, at reduced prices, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

NOTIONS of all kinds, Stolring's gloves, Handkerchiefs, combs, pocket books, in all their variety and very cheap, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

TURKEY PRUNES, raisens, peaches apples, oranges, lemons, all kinds of foreign fruits, Hams, bacon &c., BURSIDE & THOMAS'.

CANNED FRUITS, peaches, tomatoes, pine apples, and peas in great variety, at BURSIDE & THOMAS.

BABBITS SOAP, Wm. Hagan and Keons olive soap, Dobbins' soap, Jesse Oakley's soaps, old castile, pure, Palm soap, Elderling's soap, and a great variety of other soaps, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

Whitman's celebrated confections,
Whitman's celebrated chocolate,
Baker's chocolate, Smith's chocolate,
China Ginger, English Pickles,
American Pickles, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

GARMAN'S HOTEL.

DAN'L GARMAN, *Prop'r.*

This long established and well known Hotel, situated on the southeast corner of the Diamond, opposite the Court House, having been purchased by the undersigned, he announces to the former patrons of this establishment and to the traveling public generally, that he has thoroughly refitted his house, and is prepared to render the most satisfactory accommodation to all who may favor him with their patronage. No pains will be spared on his part to add to the convenience or comfort of his guests. All who stop with him will find

HIS TABLE abundantly supplied with the most sumptuous fare the market will afford, done up in style, by the most experienced cooks.

HIS BAR will always contain the choicest of liquors.

HIS STABLING is best in town, and will always be attended by the most trustworthy and attentive hostlers.

Give him a call, one and all, and he feels confident that all will be satisfied with their accommodation.

AN EXCELLENT LIVERY

is attached to this establishment, which strangers from abroad will find greatly to their advantage. ja6'69.1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA STORE!

PHILADELPHIA STORE!

PAILADELPHIA STORE!

KELLER & MUSSER.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.

KELLER & MUSSER have just opened the best, cheapest, largest, as well as the best assorted stock of of Goods in Bellefonte or Central Pennsylvania, at their new PHILADELPHIA STORE, in *BROCKERHOFF'S BLOCK, Bishop St.*

FOR THE LADIES.

They have Silks, Coburgs Alpacas, Merinos, Wool Delaines, Lustres, Ginghams, Prints, Poplins, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Kid and other Gloves, Hosiery, Balmorals, Hoop-skirts, and a general variety of Ribbons, trimmings, Buttons, Braids, etc., at the lowest prices.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

They have Black and Blue Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Meltons, Water-proof Cloth, Silk, Satin and common Vestings, etc., in great variety, and at prices that will give general satisfaction to buyers.

Their READY MADE CLOTHING is cheap, and consists of

Overcoats, Dress coats, of various qualities and prices, Plain and Fancy Vests, Cassimere and Flannel Overshirts, Woolen and Cotten undershirts, Handkerchiefs, neck ties, &c., &c., &c.

Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes, Gum Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

in endless variety, such as Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Brown Muslins, Bleached Muslins, Drillings, Sheetings, Table Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Their stock of QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES cannot be excelled in quality or price.

Call in at the Philadelphia Store and convince yourselves that KELLER & MUSSER have everything you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

GRAIN AND PRODUCE ARE TAKEN.

Jan6'69.1y.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

TWENTY PER CENT SAVED.

IT is now an established fact that Groceries of all kinds are now to be obtained at M. RUNKLE'S new

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

On Allegheny Street Bellefonte, Pa., twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in town or country. Flour of the very best quality, kept constantly on hand. Boarding-house keepers, and Heads of families would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the place. M. RUNKLE.

ja6'69.1y.]

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, in short everything usually kept at a Grocery Store, for sale low, at M. RUNKLE'S.

PEAS, Beans, Soup Peas, Soup Beans, for sale cheap, at M. RUNKLE'S.

CANNED Peaches, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Apples, Canned Corn, Canned Fruits of all kinds kept constantly on hand at M. RUNKLE'S.

DRIED Peaches, Dried Apples, Dried Currants, Dried Fruits of all kinds, at M. RUNKLE'S.

CANDIES, Candies. A splendid variety of Candies and Nuts, for sale low at M. RUNKLE'S.

QUEENSWARE of the very best quality for sale cheap, at M. RUNKLE'S.

WILLOW Baskets, and Willow Ware of all kinds and sizes, for sale cheap, at M. RUNKLE'S.

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs and Nuts, for sale at M. RUNKLE'S.

TOBACCO, Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco, Snuff and Segars, the very best and of all kinds, at M. RUNKLE'S.

CUCUMBER and other Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Marmalades, Jellies of all kinds at M. RUNKLE'S.

GLASSWARE, Glass Fruit Jars and Dishes, a fine assortmeat at M. RUNKLE'S.

FRENCH Calf sewed Boots made to order and always kept on hand, by E. GRAHAM & SON.

A Large assortment of Kip Pegged Boots, warranted; at $3 per pair. E. GRAHAM & SON.

GENTS' French Kip Boots, Boys and Youths Kip Boots, for sale by E. GRAHAM & SON.

ISAAC HALL Boots for sale at $5 per pair by E. GRAHAM & SON.

CHILDREN and Misses' Boots and Shoes, a large selection of every variety. E. GRAHAM & SON.

GEO. W. FAIRER & CO.,

No. 4, BUSH'S ARCADE.

LADIE'S & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

FURS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, Flanels, Muslins, Calicoes, Coverlets, Delanes, Hoods, Gloves and Fancy Work baskets for sale by ja6'69.y] G. W. FAIRER & CO.

ZEPHYRS, Zephyr Patterns, Germantown Wool, Shetland Wool, Fancy Trimmings of all kinds, for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

LADIES' and Misses Shoes, Ladies' and Misses Under Clothing, for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

GENTS' Under Clothing & Ready-made Overshirts for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

FURS From $3 to $75 per Sett, for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

LADIES' and Misses Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts of all grades, for sale cheap by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

GENTS' Home-made Wool Socks, for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

LADIES' and Gents' Scarfs for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

DOLLS, of all kinds For Children for sale by G. W. FAIRER & CO.

WE ARE selling off our present Stock at exceedinly low prices, so that persons wishing bargains should call on us before purchasing elsewhere. G. W. FAIRER & CO.

IT IS our intention to dispose of our entire stock before the opening of the Spring Trade. G. W. FAIRER & CO.

WHITE FISH, Herring, mackeral, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'. ja6'69.1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDMUND BLANCHARD, F. M. BLANCHARD, S. AUSTIN BREW W. M. HOLMES,

BELLEFONTE PLANING MILL.

BLANCHARD & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE & YELLOW PINE FLOORING AND WEATHERBOARDING

of Various Styles.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, SHUTTERS, & MOULDINGS

Scroll Work of every Description.

BRACKETS OF ALL SIZES,

and PATTERNS made to order Having a "BULKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER," connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

☞ ORDERS FROM CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY SOLICITED ☜

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA. ja6'69.1y.

DO NOT FORGET

That the place to buy Cheap Goods,

CALICOES,
DELAINES,
SILKS,
SATINS,
BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETS,
BLANKETS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys, is at

JOHN W. COOKE'S,

CHEAP CASH STORE,

REYNOLDS' ARCADE, ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

We started out on the principles of "Small profits and quick Returns," and how well we have succeeded is known to everybody,

OUR GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

are of the very best quality and are sold at the most reasonable rates. We pay at all times the highest cash price for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Barley. We most cordially invite everybody to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the place.

REYNOLDS' ARCADE, ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

ja6'69.1y. J. W. COOKE.

NEW STORE.

HARPER BROTHERS

Have opened up an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK of GOODS

of every description, at their new store room on Spring street; which were purchased at

PANIC PRICES,

and will be sold as low if not lower, than can be found elsewhere in this section. Their stock comprises in part,

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Millinery Goods,
Hoseries,
Fancy Goods,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
Carpet-Bags,
Umbrellas,
Parasols,
Gentlemen and Ladies Furnishing Goods,
Ladies Cloaks & Circulars,
In Silk and Cloth,
Carpeting,
Groceries
Queensware &c.

STATIONERY,

and everything else that is to be found in a well stocked country store.

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price paid. ja6'69.tf.

FINE RESIDENCE for SALE!

The undersigned offers at Private Sale his splendid New House, situate on Curtin street, Bellefonte, Pa.

The House is new, having been built in the summer of 1868. It contains a Parlor, Sitting-room and Kitchen, on first floor, and six bedrooms on the upper. It is, therefore, large and commodious, sufficiently large for a family of from ten to twelve.

It is substantially built, Cottage style, a patent pavement laid all round the house, extending to the hydrant, the cistern, and thence to the privy.

It is bounded on the South-west by lot of John P. Harris, the lot adjoining on other site side belongs to the undersigned, and can be bought with the house if desired. In short, it is one of the most desirable residences in the town.

If not sold at private sale, it will be sold at Public Outcry, on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, inst., (court week,) at the Court House. TERMS—One-third on delivery of Deed, and possession, balance in two years with interest.

For further particulars, inquire of John P. Harris, Cashier of First National Bank, or ROBERT McKNIGHT, Bellefonte, Pa.

jan 6,'69-4t.

INSURANCE—LIFE & FIRE.

Joseph A. Rankin of this Borough, insures property for the following Stock and Mutual companies, viz: Lycoming Mutual, York Company, Pa., Insurance of North America, Enterprise, and Girard of Phila., Pa., Home, of New Haven, and any other reliable company desired. Also, Provident Life Company of Phil'a., and other good Life Companies. ja6'69.1y.

TOYS of all kinds, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT, EXCITEMENT!

GLORIOUS NEWS

PRICES REDUCED!!

HOWELL, GILLIAND & CO of Bush's Arcade, in Rooms No. 1 and 2 have just returned from the city with one of the largest and best assortments of Goods ever brought to Centre co.

Having the Largest assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries they are able to rule the Market.

We ask an examination of the Ladies Dress Goods.

CALICO FROM 8 to 15 cts Per Yard.

Muslins that will astonish the purchaser, Carpets at old fashioned prices.

The largest assortment of Cassimere in Market.

READY MADE CLOTHING

warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Our shoes for Ladies ware can't be excelled

Our Grocery department astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.

SYRUP, SUGAR, TEA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 1, 1868.

Farmers Department.

LET US RAISE GOOD STOCK.

Why is it that on so many of the farms throughout the country, farms of which no person need be ashamed, and which in most every particular except this one, show the unquestionable sign of good farming, the stock exhibits the unmistakable evidence of neglect and inattention in breeding? There is no doubt that it is generally the result of carelessness, or that it arises from the mistaken idea often entertained by farmers, that "it will not pay" to devote more attention and expense to this branch of their business.

How very much mistaken are those who indulge in this idea, for that it will cost no more to keep a well-bred animal than one of an inferior quality is an undisputed fact and very often it is the case that that breed of animals which is particularly distinguished for some excellent quality, consume less than those which are their decided inferiors. Hence it follows from this, that it is possible to keep more well-bred animals upon a certain quantity of food than those of an inferior quality.

Having thus proved that it is poor economy, in relation to the quantity of food consumed, to keep an inferior animal, I shall now speak of some of the other advantages which well-bred animals have over inferior.

Take, for example, two oxen, one of which is well-bred and well cared for, the other an ill-bred, ill cared for, inferior animal, and notice the vastly greater ease and celerity with which the former will do his work in comparison to the latter. In like manner take two cows and notice the difference in the quantity and quality of their milk. Also, in relation to fattening qualities, observe how much quicker and with what greater facility the well-bred animals may be fattened, and to what greater weight they may be brought than those which are inferior to them. But some may say that it is necessary, in order to obtain these well-bred animals, to invest more money than they care about doing. It is true that in some cases it is necessary to expend a certain amount, but this, when properly invested, will soon be repaid. But it often happens that it is not necessary to expend anything, for there are doubtless some of your neighbors who possess better bred males than yourself, and often by thus interchanging great benefits may ensue.

Such a method as this would benefit only those who raise their own breeding stock; but those who buy their stock and sell the young, generally run a risk of obtaining some inferior animals.—*Germantown Tel.*

RAISING PIGS.

One of the most important requirements in raising swine is to procure a thrifty docile breed, and such as will fat readily, requiring but little food, and at the same time large in natural size, and early in maturity. The food of a sow when rearing a litter of pigs, should be varied—dry corn and cold water are not sufficient. Nothing is better than slops from the house with some milk and corn meal. It is advisable, if the sow does not have range of a field, to give charcoal and a little salt and sulphur every few days.

The breeding sow should not be closely confined. She should, at least, have the liberty of a yard, besides her sleeping pen, so that she can get at the earth. Do not by any means change her quarters just before she is going to have her young, nor disturb her nest. Give plenty of clean wheat or oats straw—never hay—and let her arrange the bed to her own liking. If charcoal, vegetables, salt and a little fresh meat, is fed to the sow about the time she is going to have her young, there will be no danger of her eating her progeny.

When the pigs get old enough to go to the trough and eat, they should be fed by themselves. Make a passway for them, into another apartment, where the mother cannot go, and feed them with milk containing a little boiled and mashed potato. The trough is best made of two boards, nailed together in a V shape, with cross slats once in four or five inches, to keep the pigs from getting into their feed.

The best of the litter should always be selected and kept for breeders, and different breeds of the first order brought together for exchange. It is reasonable to believe that in-and-in breeding deteriorates the race, yet we know farmers who have practiced it for a number of years, and without any apparent deterioration.

HAMS.—After hams have been smoked, take them down, and thoroughly rub the fleshy part with molasses, then immediately apply ground pepper, by sprinkling on as much as will stick to the molasses, when they must be hung up to dry. Hams treated in this manner will keep perfectly sweet for two or three years. This must be done before the fly deposits its eggs, for after that is done nothing will stop their ravages. The above has been practiced in our section for twenty years. No soaking is necessary. One pint of molasses and one and a half or two pounds of black pepper are sufficient for any ordinary family.

The grain crop of California this year will be immense. At least 20,000,000 bushels of wheat have been harvested,—The grape crop is also above the average.

[For the Ladies.]

Serving a Meal—Influence of a Good Wife.

The farmer has all the advantage in the world to have a good meal, substantial, neatly served. The etceteras of the hotels he is not expected to have, and he does not want them; he is brought up to a different fare; he *prefers* his own fare.

Look at his potatoes, fresh dug from the ground; his eggs fresh from the hennery; his garden stuffs, his wheat newly ground; butter fresh from the churn; and milk—you get the true extract, foaming, from the udder.—What do you get that is not fresh and good?

A snow-white cloth to spread, and dishes to match; a fresh, healthy atmosphere; flowers upon the table to ornament, but particularly to add their fragrance; then if cheerfulness crown the whole, as it ought, and as it is likely to do, what more is wanted in the culinary line? No more, if the cooking also has been done well, as it is apt to be with the rest in order.

Such a meal, what does it do? It encourages a man. It draws him to his family—to a happy reunion. This is the pitch of life—a happy state in the family.

Now a meal has much to do to bring about this state of things. Let it be neglected, badly cooked, and worse arranged—let there be a slovenly look about the room, and an atmosphere onorous of vile scents, vermin, etc., accompanying in various ways—and, who is delighted with such a state of things? *Can* it produce the desired effect, which we above tried to describe? It certainly does not. There are too many such families; and are they not more or less unhappy, living like the heathen, often the brute, and associating with him.

Happiness delights in tidiness; it will have it; it *must* have it. So the tree is clean, the grass, the sky, even the ground. The beasts of the field are not an exception, nor the insects, the reptile, a snake, a toad if you please, the sleek panther, and the bird on its limb, or in the air clearing the pure atmosphere. Man alone seems to be beneath all these, the rational, the elevated above them all, allied to angels and to Deity.

Now, as such he ought to enjoy his privileges. He is to be a christian.—He cannot be a Christian in the dirt. He will not be a good citizen. He will be shunned; it is right he should be; and he always will be, an outcast, save with those of his kin—a kin to him in filth.

But the cleanly, the chaste, the sweet-flavored—these are inviting, as the outside world in its beauty is inviting, and is healthy and happy. A neat parlor, a neat kitchen; cellar and attic ditto; the scoured floor, the white spread table and bright furniture—these are desirable. They beget good words, smiling faces; they make—home. Here you desire to be; *here* you are contented.

Let us then teach our daughters neatness; teach it by example—the best schooling in the world—a good example, *influencing*, taking hold of us whether we will it or not—winning us. Then we are sure of our object. We cannot be otherwise.

Ah, there is a beauty in a good example!—in a cleanly, well-arranged house!—in the habits of industry!—the hum of the wheel (if but in imagination,) as well as the hum of bees, the symbols of industry—and the cheerful air of the housewife. This is her sphere, the house, the domestic board. She is lord, or queen of the domain; it is *her* business, the man only providing for her. If he can also aid, so much the better. This will lighten her task, and the thing will be still more cheerful and harmonious.

Here, in such a household, is the place for poetry, for seclusion, for enjoyment. The wife does it, mostly at least. She is qualified for it, and better than the man. She adds her grace, her feminine softness and attraction; *she* does it—how she brings up her children by her example—how she encourages her husband, making his home a preferable place to any other, and, therefore, the place where he is found. Such a wife makes herself happy in her family—makes the familio's happiness.

MAKE THE HORSES WORK.—Horses were designed as beasts of burden tor clieve mankind of fatigueing drudgery. It does not hurt them to work hard, if they are treated kindly. It is not the hard drawing and ponderous loads that wear out horses, and that make them poor, balky and worthless; but it is the hard driving, the worrying by rough and inhuman drivers that uses up more flesh, fat and muscle than all the labor a team performs. Consider the ponderous loads that many teams are required to cart every day, and several times a day, and yet they appear to grow fatter and stronger every year. They are treated kindly. On the contrary, other horses, that do not perform half the labor, soon grow poor and give out, and the next we hear of them is they died with the harness on. Hard work does not kill them. But the fretting, worrying and abuse did the job. Horses will do all the mowing and reaping on a large farm, thrash the grain, pitch the hay, turn the grindstone, saw the wood and perform almost all the heavy labor that farmers have been accustomed to do, and grow fat, if they are not worried and jerked, and kicked about as if they were a living football.

The farmers near philaselphia think it pays to haul manure 15 or 20 miles, at an expence of $5 to $7 per ton.

The Life of a Newspaper.

WRITTEN BY ITSELF.

My life is shortly told. My first impression was the sensation of a tremendous but short squeeze, which instantly awoke me into life and thought. I was now spread out to the light, and a glow of intelligence completely pervaded me. My ideas were at first new, multifarious and confused; nations, politics, courts, wars, speeches, merchandize, fights, feasts, deaths, marriages, ditties, poetry, &c., &c., made up all my thoughts, which were various and mixed. I lay in a silent state of wonder and great amazement.

I soon found that I was but one of a very large family, that was ushered into this curious world at the same time. Our whole family was laid in regular order in a pile; my situation, being one of the first born, was particularly uneasy, damp and uncomfortable. I had a silent, intuitive longing wish to get into the world, which was at last gratified.

Morning came, and I was carefully folded and laid, Moses-like, in a basket, by a boy, who was called the carrier, and borne into the street. The said carrier I soon found was an object of interest and desire. He was soon accosted by an elderly looking man, with threadbare, rusty breeches—

"Have you a spare paper this morning, boy?"

"No, sir," was the short reply, and he trudged on with us, muttering,—"Not as you know on, old Gripes, you are the same chap that promised me some coppers for the paper the other morning, and hain't paid me yet; you are too stingy to take the paper—you won't get another from me, I guess?"

My brethren were now fast leaving me, deposited at their proper destination; at length my turn came, and I was tucked into the crevice of a shop door. The first sample of the kind was not at all alluring. I had not been long in my new situation, when a reluctantly early comer, swinging a key in his hand, wistfully eyed me—and casting a look about him, feloniously seized me, and thrust me into his pocket. My rightful owner—by virtue of advance pay, being in sight, hailed and arrested the pilferer, and with threats compelled him to relinquish his prize. He entered his store, and I soon found that I was the first object of his attention. After hastily drying me by the fire, in which progress I narrowly escaped conflagration, he ran over me, and fixed his eyes upon sales at auction, advertisements, &c. I was then more particularly examined, and dismissed with condemnation.

"Nothing but foreign news—Congress and Cabinet—love stories, and accidents by flood and field. A newspaper should be a commercial report one side at least, should be devoted to prices current." I was then pettishly thrown upon the counter, but was soon in requisition. A boy came in, with "Please to lend me your paper for a few minutes, just to look at the ship news?"

The request was reluctantly granted, with something about the plague of paper borrowing, and a determination to stop it. I was soon borne to a neighboring house. The good old woman, whose husband was at sea, eagerly sought the ship news, but was disappointed in her search.

"How negligent and careless these printers are," said she, "not a word of intelligence of the Wind Bird; they print of Poland and poetry, and fill their papers with advertisements and that is all they care about." Miss. now took her turn. She sought the stories, poetry and marriages, which, in half an hour were all devoured with a "wonder that they put anything else in the paper." An elderly lady now took me, who, adjusting her spectacles, surveyed me a little while, and declared me a "terrible uninteresting paper; hardly a column of deaths and not more than fifteen or twenty murders and accidents."

In this way I passed through all the hands of the family, and after being well soiled and somewhat torn by the little ones, was sent home. For three whole days I got no rest, but was continually borrowed and abused. At the end of this period I was supplanted by a new face, and was then discarded and thrown aside like all servants when they have become useless. I was, however, again resuscitated, and employed as a wrapper to some merchandize, and sent into the country. There I again became the object of interest, went the rounds of the neighborhood, and was a "nine days' wander."

I am now quietly hanging up in a shattered condition, in a farmer's kitchen, from which I have written this brief memoir. I have seen much of the world, and learned that mankind are unreasonable and ungrateful, and that, in a world of great variety of tastes and wishes, it is impossible to please all—so I have come to the conclusion, finally, to please myself, regardless of what the world may think or say.

—The actual debt of the State of Pennsylvania at the end of the fiscal year, November 30th, 1868, was thirty-three millions two hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars and thirteen cents—a reduction of some ten millions during the Republican administrations of Governers Curtin and Geary, besides paying five millions more for war expenses. A continuance of Republican rule for a few years longer will result in the total extinguishment of the tate debt.

RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

By Rev. Alexander Clark, A. M., Pastor of First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT—Righteousness exalteth a nation. Proverbs xiv: 34.

Righteousness, with a syllable left out, is rightness; and, with still another syllable left out, is right. Right is root. Right refers to relations. Rights are always relative. Recognition of, and respect for rights, are the roots of which righteousness is the growth. Righteousness is radicalism in impulse and character. A righteous man honors the rights of his fellows, regardless of condition or circumstance. And a nation is measured here as a man. The same principle which makes an individual right will make a nation righteous.—There is no such thing as a high standard for a man and a low standard for a nation. The measure must be honest from end to end, and all the inches between must be equal. A nation is an individual many times multiplied. The law of the one is the law of the other.—Whatever cultures, honors, refines and elevates a man, will, of course, produce a like effect upon a nation. The glory of a person is the glory of a people.

A nation is not great because of its area of miles, its climate, its wealth, its population, its armies, its science, its architecture, or its learning. These are not primary elements of greatness or glory. You must come in through all materialities, and in through all intellectualities, in to the hearts of living men, and test this whole question by a moral principle. This is what makes God great—this is what exalts him high over all—his righteousness! It is so in a man, and in a nation of men. This is the only uplifting element in all the universe of thoughts and things. Education exalts only as it centers in God. Art elevates only as it portrays God. Military achievements lift up a people only as they tramp down the enemies of God. The late civil war was a stupendous power, million-muscled and powder-impulsed, under the foundations of this republic, and as an earthquake heaves up by fire and flood a new island in the sea, so uplifted the war this nation to a new atmosphere of liberty and light. But not by the heroism of loyalty, not by the iron energy of Government, not by the blood of our suffering brothers, not by the conquests of land and sea. The triumph came not out of there; not "by might nor by power;" but the jubilient victory which made all true hearts leap and thrill sprang from the righteousness of our cause. The final success was not so much that of the flag as of the cross, not so much that of the United States as of the Kingdom of Heaven! The surrender of Lee under the Virginia apple tree was not so much to General Grant as to Jesus Christ. No wonder that this nation has been so immeasurably exalted since that auspicious event. The Declaration of American Independence and the Proclamation of Emancipation, heaven-inspired charters of equal rights, were emphasized and energized that glorious April day! The long winter was over and gone. The voice of the turtle was heard through the land. The buds of freedom burst forth from a withered bough, and all the air was redolent with white-winged blossoms of promise and hope. Every human heart that touched the heart of the world's Redeemer by faith and sympathy in that exultant hour, responded to the impulse which throbbed as an eternal life-beat through the nation, and felt that is was right and not might which covered our arms with glory. The Union was saved because slavery and secession were wrong.—Equal rights to all were secured because Christ the Lord is evermore able to establish his kingdom, and broaden the liberties of his people, until the uttermost part of the earth are compassed as his righteous possession.

A nation, to be righteous, must be so in three essential particulars; 1 *In its Constitution.* 2. *In its Administration.* 3. *In its People.*

1. Its frame work must be put up of sound timber. There must be organic rightness here. There must be no shrinkage of unseasoned beams. There must be no swelling and warping of cross-grained braces.

To change the figure: There must be no rottenness in the root of our liberty tree, if we expect strength in the trunk, symmetry in the branches, beauty in the foliage, and sweetness in the fruit. The seat of our national life must be, as the heart of a man, the centre and source of health. The plan and structure must be thorough, radical christian. The constitution of a nation must be righteous. It must recognize men as such from a deeper conception than that of their color, statute, or brogue. It must be harmonious with all the rights of a commingling people, whose capacities and tastes are varied, but whose privileges and opportunities are common. The Book of God furnishes the outline and the Providence of God the particulars of a righteous constitution. The Constitution of the United States embraces the principles of the Declaration of independence, and those principles are sprung from the Decalogue given direct to the Jewish nation of old. And the Gospel intensifies and magnifies the law, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself." Now, a man's neighbor is his equal, no matter whether he stands the same height in his boots, wear the same textured apparel, show the same tint in his skin, or manifest the same intellectual acumen. These differences do not touch the question of rights. Out in nature, the tall cedar of the mountain, the nodding violet of the plain, and the pale ground ivy bloom of the valley, have each a right to the sunshine and the rain. Each has the privilege of perfecting itself according to its capacity, and neither ever disturbs the other. The elm is not jealous of the daisy, but rather screens it beneath its spreading arms. The oak does not hurl acorns on the clasping fingers of the vine that seeks its strong protection. The eagle is not afraid the lark may out-soar him toward the sun. Each rises into the limitless heavens according to its strength of will and wing, for both are equally free.—So every human being has the right to make the most of himself; and no man was ever appointed to lord it over his fellows by belittling them in church or State. "Love thy neighbor as thyself"—square cut, and not obliquely as if you stooped! There is no caste in genuine democracy. Nations are but neighborhoods, brotherhoods, indeed; and this makes the gospel the interpreter of all international law. The nation that makes Christ divine, supreme, and every man the equal of every other, enjoys the true theocracy and the true democracy. The Jewish government, ordained of God and fashioned for humanity, was a Theodemocracy—a system which recognized, first, the Lord most high, and second, the people all as lowly equals. When caste crept into the counsels of the Israelites, and they began to clamor for a human king, God, in his anger, gave them one, warning them of the consequences. It was an innovation upon his plan. The desire for an earthly monarch meant rejection of Himself.

This super-royal honor to men, hoisting equals to arbitrary thrones, and keeping them there by hereditary holds,—this calling a mere brother "master," and "bishop" in such a way as to ask him to tell us what to think and where to work, has always less or more of infidelity in it. It ignores the round perfections of the only One who is worthy to be called Master and Lord. It seems like supplementing Divinity!

Monarchy is a heathen institution.—It originated in Pagan lands, and not in Heaven. God never gave any nation such a government; He barely permits it and that as a punishment for clamor and caste. God, in all government which is righteous, holds the first place, and man the second. There is no intermediate place for superior blood and aristocratic arrogance,—no third and lower place for serfs and slaves. Every citizen of a true government is a possible ruler, and no ruler is such by reason of his blood.—His heart and brain must elevate him to high places. For God made of one and the same blood, not only all the people of one nation, but all people of all nations of the whole earth, to be equal in rights and privileges until the last individual in the human race shall have been summoned to the judgment seat of Christ.

This fundamental fact was understood by the framers of our national Constitution. It was conceived by the mind of the Infinity, languaged to the world in the Sinai law, and magnified by the Gospel of Jesus Christ. It has been the central glory of America's greatness from 1776 until now—obscured and misinterpreted until the day when Abraham Lincoln's hand, guided by the recording angel of the Lord, wrote four millions of bondsmen free! That pen of the President as it glided over the paper page, had mightier power than any warrior's sword that ever leaped from scabbard in the battle-field. For it moved in answer to the blessed will of God, and swept away from the old foundations the superstructures of the villainous builders, and it remains now for the people's Congress and the people's President in the incoming administration to go on until the broken ruins are completely removed from the base our fathers laid so wisely and so well. The reconstruction must be carried forward by honest men, who shall measure, weigh, square, fit, polish and cement every part by the standard of the Gospel.

The war has thrown down what was wrongly put up. The materials lay in wild confusion about us. They had been mischievously built in. Republicanism, Democracy, Abolitionism, Secession, Slavery, and all sorts of human fabrics piled in together, but without symmetry, beauty or strength—a worse than Babel tower of incohering parts. It was a monstrous deformity—an offence to the eye of all civilization. God wouldn't have such a pitiful structure rising up into His holy heavens. He mantled it with clouds, seathed and shivered it with lightnings, and smote down to the low level of beginnings; and now He commands reconstruction on the basis of equal brotherhood. We are to rear again a national edifice that shall be fronted toward all races of men, and solid in every wall. Let us thank God to-day that we are permitted to do this—that we are not utterly destroyed, as a nation, for our sins. This is a grand work of ours. Let all the people take part in it by word, by prayer, and by solemn deed; and let us be glad that we may engage in such a blessed business. It is a rare privelege to live in these days, and through these duties of reconstruction—these times of special mercy and matchless opportunity. The Master says to the American people: You tried it once, but failed. You built in rubbish for rock, ice for granite, straw for cement; and your dangerous fabric was shaken down. Now, try it over again; and build, next time, after the model of the Gospel; build fair and square; build for souls, for eternity, for God. For only righteousness exalteth a nation.

Let us examine foundations. What our fathers merely implied, let us fully supply. Let there be a distinct recognition of the great Christ of all ages as the chief corner stone. If this is to be a Christian nation, it must be built on Christ. Let his name be honored evermore by the President and by all its authority. If States say we must swear by the God of the Bible let States themselves stand by the Christ of the Bible. Let the Chief Magistrate and Governors acknowledge Christ in their proclamations and foreign Ministers represent Christ in their official transactions. True Democracy requires this essential Theocracy. The one is the compliment of the other. To confess the authority of Jesus Christ is to acknowledge the equality of men. Now, let every word be taken from our federal Constitution which slavery put in it—every letter, dash and dot which the Christ-rejecting and brother-hating iniquity caused to mar the Document of our fathers traced out of *God's law*—let all be expunged and the blanks supplied by words from the Gospel of *God's Son*. Henceforth let it glow and blaze with its own inherent truth, so radiantly that there shall be no mistaking its real significance. And let all State constitutions accord with the central one; and let all ecclesiastical economies know no more forever such leveling words as "white" and "male" in the voices of fellowship and counsel.

The great danger now is in conciliation. Policy is always to be suspected. Compromise led to the great mistake at first, and apologized for its enormity till the last. This spirit led us as a people to build a false structure. It was conservatism before the war; let it be radicalism after the war. The one produced strife; the other leads to permanent peace. It was the rebel Beauregard who opened fire on Sumpter; it was the loyal Grant who took Lee's sword at Appomattox. Let Congress insist upon it, in the face of Southern pride and party policy, *The stone of equal rights must go into the reconstruction*—IT MUST GO IN without a scar or scratch or stain of dishonor. To build without this, now, is doubly criminal; it would insult God and imperil man. Such reconstruction would be redestruction. There must be unswerving adherance to the masonry of the Architect who built the universe. There must be no false stone, no rear and front exchanges of pieces for effect, no daubing with untempered mortar.

We are not to waste our time answering questions of policy. We are simply to do our duty. "What shall be done with the negro?" Done *with* him?—Thank God; he's not a chattel, or a piece of commodity any more, that any such barbarous question as that need be asked. As well inquire, "What shall be done with the German, the Irishman, the Spaniard?" These, in this land, are all their own men, our neighbors, breathing freedom's air in common with us all; and the question now is, rather, "What shall we do *for* the negro?" If he be hungry, let us feed him; if he is naked let us clothe him; if he be wicked, let us show him Christ by our patience, our kindness, our forbearance, our love.

But we are told there is no affinity between the African race and our own.—We hear from the politicians of the South and their Conservative sympathizers of the North, until it rings as the key-note of the party's plaint, "We hate the negro." "There is absolute antagonism," they say, "between the races." That would do to tell in a speech or write on history's page, if it were not for one queer fact—*the mulattoes!* If these yellow faces argue natural antagonism, it is a pity for the logic as well as the instinct of the modern Democracy!

And this so-called repugnance to color is a mere pretence. The standard-bearer of the "white man's party," during the recent campaign, was not that he had *then* put on mourning; it is his taste to hide his Circasianism by sable garments. Find a man who talks this nonsense of antipathy to color, and ten chances to one he wears a black hat, drives a black carriage, sports a black cane, or uses hair dye at his toilet. It is not repugnance to *color* as they say; it is repugnance to *low condition*. And if they dared express it, the feeling is the same toward all who are poor and abject and depressed. It is a political hypocrisy, itself darker than the badge it fain would throw over every child of poverty, of whatever name or nation.

There is a class of half idead men who say that this is the white man's country. So it is; but it is the black man's, the brown man's, and the red man's country also. It is more the freedman's than the Irishman's if birthright has any claim.

Thank God, this glad Thanksgiving Day, I can stand in a free pulpit and say to you in those free seats, that this is everybody's country. It is broad enough for all kindreds, tribes and tongues, for rich and poor are here, weak and strong are here, learned and illiterate are here; while over all and first of all, God is here; for at last it is God's country!—And if He permits black men in it, He'll see that they breathe its atmosphere, eat its bread, and enjoy it as creatures bearing His own image, and destined to rise into His high heaven before their pale-faced fellows who hate them without a cause. Whoever hums this silly song, "The white man's country," ought to be chased out of if by Indians; for if it comes down to a simple question of prior occupancy, the copper-skin's claim is best of all. Shame on the tongue that has no better argument than, "White man's country!" For in wars with Britain and Rebeldom, soldiers in ebony contributed largely to save this Republic from overthrow. If we relied upon the bullets of colored troops in time of war, surely we should be magnanimous enough to give ballots to colored freemen in time of peace. Suffrage does not necessarily lead to social equality. That is a matter of taste. Because a Dutchman votes in your ward is no reason why a Dutchman shall marry your daughter.—Voting is a matter of right. Marrying is a matter of taste. Tastes and rights are not in danger of mixing any more than oil and water. Their equilibrium will not be disturbed by the innocent bits of sar that men deposit at the polls.

This whole nation needs to be recast on the model of the New Testament.—Churches need reconstruction, until human creed and stately ritualism shall give place to simple Christianity.—Schools need reconstruction, until physical and moral training shall stand equal in importance to mental culture. Labor needs reconstruction, until capitalists and employees see eye to eye as level men. Society needs reconstruction, until fashion's sickly sentimentalism shall hide before the light of common sense and warmth of neighborly affection. In all departments of life, the inalienable rights of all people should be recognized and honored, for nothing less or lower than thorough rightness—unceasing righteousness—will exalt the nation.

[Mr. Clark discussed at some length the second and third points of his discourse, viz: right Administration and right People, showing how a right Constitution should be righteously administered, how the people should be educated and interested in Government, and closed by a word picture of a nation exalted in the light and liberty of the Gospel.]—REPORTER—*Pittsburgh Com.*

CENTRE COUNTY OFFICIAL---OCTOBER, 1868.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Judiciary		Congress		Assembly		Dis Att'y		Commis'r		Auditor		Surveyor	
	Mayer D.	McElhally R.	Mackey D.	Armstrong R.	Meek D.	Gregg R.	Stitzer D.	Stephens R.	Bing D.	Williams R.	Kissel D.	Mitchell R.	Mitchell D.	Treziwley R.
Bellefonte	236	284	238	282	229	288	219	296	225	291	224	293	229	289
Milesburg	48	82	49	80	48	81	48	81	48	81	48	81	48	80
Unionville	23	38	23	39	23	39	23	39	27	35	23	39	23	39
Howard	34	53	34	53	32	55	34	53	24	53	34	53	47	45
Philipsburg	136	146	138	144	136	145	134	145	134	147	138	144	138	144
Boggs	121	326	125	321	120	326	120	325	122	325	122	325	122	321
Benner	177	106	176	106	176	104	176	105	176	106	176	105	176	105
Burnside	37	51	40	50	38	52	38	52	38	52	38	52	38	52
Curtin	44	49	45	39	42	42	44	46	44	46	44	46	44	46
Ferguson	223	185	223	185	206	200	222	187	226	182	222	187	222	187
Gregg	292	68	293	67	291	69	292	68	292	68	292	68	292	68
Homes	206	104	206	103	205	104	209	101	207	102	204	102	208	102
Halfmoon	41	94	45	91	43	93	39	95	43	91	42	92	42	92
Harris	177	240	176	240	176	242	177	240	178	235	177	239	177	238
Howard	65	142	69	138	65	141	66	141	66	141	66	141	67	140
Huston	45	123	45	123	45	123	45	123	45	122	45	123	45	122
Liberty	84	141	75	151	76	150	76	150	76	150	76	149	78	146
Marion	91	53	91	54	92	52	92	53	92	53	92	53	92	53
Miles	223	66	235	56	231	58	234	58	235	58	235	58	234	58
Patton	61	71	61	71	62	70	61	71	61	71	61	71	61	71
Penn	265	29	266	29	264	29	264	29	265	29	265	29	265	29
Potter	362	139	364	133	359	140	361	139	361	139	361	139	362	137
Rush	154	142	167	143	167	143	167	143	166	144	167	143	167	143
Snow Shoe	132	97	123	96	129	104	121	98	133	96	133	96	123	96
Spring	130	189	130	189	130	188	130	189	131	188	131	188	121	187
Taylor	35	61	37	59	36	60	37	59	36	60	36	60	33	63
Union	56	112	58	110	57	111	58	110	61	107	58	110	58	109
Walker	197	140	198	140	196	142	196	141	196	142	196	142	196	142
Worth	67	64	68	64	67	65	66	66	67	64	67	65	67	65
Total	3780	3780	3810	3356	3729	3417	3759	3397	3781	3372	3774	3385	3789	3364
Majorities	392		454		312		362		409		391		425	

CENTRE COUNTY OFFICIAL---OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1868.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS	October		Novem'r					
	Boyle D.	Hartranft R.	Seymour D.	Grant R.	Democratic gain.	Radical Gain.	Democratic Loss.	Radical Loss.
Bellefonte	229	288	231	296	2	8		
Milesburg	48	81	44	81			4	
Unionville	23	39	22	42		3	1	
Howard Bor	34	53	26	49			8	4
Philipsburg	138	144	126	155		11	12	
Boggs	122	322	119	320			6	
Benner	173	108	167	108			8	2
Burnside	36	54	31	59		5	5	
Curtin	44	46	37	45		3	7	
Ferguson	221	187	205	192		6	16	
Gregg	292	68	294	66	2	1		
Haines	205	105	204	107			6	1
Halfmoon	41	96	39	92		2	1	
Harris	179	239	179	242		3		
Howard	65	141	58	133			7	8
Huston	45	123	35	132		9	10	
Liberty	75	149	66	143			9	6
Marion	91	53	89	55		2	2	
Miles	235	58	245	55	10			3
Patton	61	71	59	71			2	
Penn	265	30	266	30	1			
Potter	360	138	365	145	5	7		
Rush	166	143	157	133	9			10
Snow Shoe	129	96	116	105		10	13	
Spring	131	188	126	189		1	5	
Taylor	36	59	37	59	1			
Union	58	110	60	104	2			6
Walker	196	142	187	151		9	9	
Worth	67	65	60	67		2	7	
Total	3765	3388	3665	3433	32	83	132	49
MAJORITIES	377		232			43	100	

Grandeur of American Citizenship.

In his speech at the New England dinner in New York, on Tuesday night, Vice-President elect, Colfax referred to the growth of the United States as the result of the grandeur of American citizenship. "It's the shield of American citizenship which shall make us proud and potential, and lift up our country to a prouder position among nations. It is that which is to teach those who are clothed with the solemn trust of representing this great realmn of freedom who rule here, not by Divine right, but by free institutions, that when they stand speaking for us at the bar of any civilized nation in the world they shall not on the one hand disgrace us by boastful gasconade, or, on the other, dishonor us by bowing the knee; then when with that self-reliance, that calm, that dignified American nationality, we command the respect to which our great resources and our unequalled trials, which we have survived so gloriously and auspiciously, entitle us, then we need not go into the markets of the world to offer gold and silver to induce those islands of the seas and adjacent State Provinces to cast in their lot with us, and to share with our future. I feel ashamed, as an American, when I hear of proffers to buy soil and sovereignty, men, women and children with gold and silver from our national treasury, to share with us in the magnificent future. As you would spurn a bride that is bought with gold, as any fair woman would spurn a husband who had been lured to her side by her wealth instead of her heart, so we, as Americans, should elevate our nationality to win those who are near to us in territorial congeniality to cast their lot with us, when voluntarily and in a body they ask to share with us in our destinies and our magnificent future, we should welcome them into the fold of American citizenship.

HOME TRUTHS.

A judicious wife is always clipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in wrong directions. She keeps him shaped by continual pruning. If you declare that you will do some absurd thing, she will find means of preventing your doing it. And by far the chief part of all the common sense there is in this world belongs unquestionably to women. The wisest things a man commonly does, are those which his wife counsels him to do. A wife is the grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If Johnson's wife had lived, there would have been no hoarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the street, no eating and drinking with a disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married he would never have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat. Whenever you find a man whom you know little about, oddly dressed, talking absurdly, or exhibiting any eccentricity of manner, you may be sure that he is not a married man; for the corners are rounded off—the little shoots are pruned away, in married men. Wives generally have much more sense than their husbands, especially when their husbands are clever men. The wife's advice like the ballast that keeps is the ship steady.

STATE OFFICIAL---NOV. 1868.

COUNTIES.	Boyle, D.	Hartranft, R.	Seymour, D.	Grant, R.
Adams	3174	2832	3170	2917
Allegheny	14923	23880	14671	25487
Armstrong	3459	3987	3412	4082
Beaver	2675	3546	2624	3648
Bedford	3019	2625	2898	2687
Berks	13924	7413	13973	7917
Blair	3183	3841	3066	3986
Bradford	3863	7642	3538	7768
Bucks	7836	6981	7613	7085
Butler	3292	3723	3256	3803
Cambria	3547	2849	3558	2935
Cameron	441	537	394	568
Carbon	2772	2129	2745	2186
Centre	3765	3388	3646	3429
Chester	6658	8856	6490	9178
Clarion	2956	1908	2928	1998
Clearfield	3037	1895	3096	1974
Clinton	2765	1992	2584	2056
Columbia	4058	2077	4022	2143
Crawford	5390	7026	5455	7322
Cumberland	4433	3801	4594	4171
Dauphin	4538	6190	4397	6507
Delaware	2764	4016	2616	4166
Elk	1054	508	1119	568
Erie	4531	7702	4555	8067
Fayette	4773	3745	4608	3792
Forest	248	352	294	355
Franklin	4278	4321	4171	4451
Fulton	1113	782	1167	802
Greene	3374	1722	3